

[4.]

The Morall Philosophie of Doni:
drawne out of the ancient writers.

A worke first compiled in the Indian tongue, and
afterwards reduced into diuers other languages:

And now lastly englished out of Italian,
by Sir THOMAS NORTH,
Knight.



IMPRINTED AT LONDON
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The New Englander

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To the Reader.



HE THAT BEGINNETH not to read this Booke from the beginning to the end, and that aduisedly followeth not the order he findeth written, shall neuer profit any thing thereby. But reading it through, and oft, marking well what he readeth, he shall find a marueylous benefit thereof. The Stories, Fables, and Tales, are very pleasant and compendious. Moreover, the similitudes and comparisons doe (as they say) hold hands one with the other, they are so linked together, one still depending on another: which if you seuer, desirous to reade any Tale or Storie by it selfe, not comparing the Antecedent with the Sequele: besides that you shall be farre from the vnderstanding of the matter, you shall thinke them ryding tales, spoken to no purpose, but to occupie your eares, and consume time.

Therefore follow, I say, this order giuen
you, and receyue to you the fruites
of my poore trauayle, and
of your payne-
full reading.

Farewell.



Al Lettore. G. B.

FL DONI, che col suo leggiadro stile.
Augelli, e muti pesci. Armenti, e fiere.
Fà ragionar d'Impresa alta, e humile.
E sotto il falso asconde cose vere.

Non pensò mai, che la ricca **ANGLIA**, e **THYLE**
Sapeffero di lui, ne che in tal schiere
Venissero le Nimfe a mezzo Aprile
In freddo Clima a fiori, e frutti hauere.

Il NORTHO è, che col suo sublime Ingegno
Fà questo, et alla bella **ITALIA** dona
Nel suo paese, con sua lingua, stanza.

E Perciò, il **DONI**. Dona a lui per pegno
Se istesso; et dice. Se già mai persona
M'Interpretò. **NORTHO** è quel che bor m'auanza.

T. N.

T. N. To the Reader.

OF words and of examples is
A fundrie sort of speech,
One selfe same thing to mindes of men
In fundrie wise they teach.
Wordes teach but those that vnderstand
The language that they heare :
But things, to men of fundrie speech,
Examples make appeare.
So larger is the speech of beasts,
Though mens more certaine bee :
But yet so larger as conceite
Is able them to see.
Such largnesse yet at length to bring
To certaine vse and plaine,
God gaue such grace to beasts, that they
Should Indian speech attaine.
And then they learnd Italian tongue,
And now at length they can,
By helpe of **N O R T H**, speake English well,
To euery English man.
In English now they teach vs wit.
In English now they say,
Ye men, come learne of beasts to liue,
To rule and to obay,
To guide you wisely in the world,
To know to shunne deceyt,
To flee the crooked pathes of guile,
To keepe your doings streight.
As earst therefore you vsed beasts,
But for your bodies need,
Sometime to clothe, sometime to beare,
Sometime your selues to feede :
Now vse them for behoofe of mind,
And for your soules delite,
And wish him well that taught them so
To speake, and so to write.

E.C. To the Reader.

IF care to shewe good will to native soyle,
In setting forth a worke of great auayle:
If how to shunne the vayne and restless toyle,
Wherein we wade for things that soone doe fayle:
If graue aduice, bewrayde in simple show,
Forewarning still the trayne of guilefull way;
If Wisdomes lore, the good from ill to know,
And by the same, our brittle lines to stay:
If this and more, yea more an hundred fold,
Lyes open now vnto thy happy gayne:
If these, I say, more worth then masse of gold,
Doe well deserue by him that tooke this payne:
Good Reader then, graunt this my iust desire,
In thankesfull sort receyue this learned Booke:
For his reward he seekes no further hire,
But good report, when thou herein shalt looke.
His paynes were great, thy gift thus way but small:
Yet he content, and thinkes he reapeth all.

FINIS.



The



The Philosophie of the wise *ancient Fathers.*

A worke first compiled in the *Indian* tongue, and afterwards transferred into diuers and sundry other languages: as the *Persian*, *Arabian*, *Hebrue*, *Latine*, *Spanish*, and *Italian*: and now reduced into our vulgar speech.

The Prologue.



His precious Iewell (beloued Reader) was first found written in the *Indian* tongue, entituled, *Morall Wisdom*: and thence conueyed into *Persia*, and was coated with their language, naming it with them, *The example of good life*: and from the *Persian* speech a long time after, by the ancient Fathers (they knowing the wonderfull doctrine thereof) brought into the native *Arabian*: and from that translated into *Hebrue*, by *Ioel gran Rabbi* a Iewe: at length reduced into *Latine*; and passing through many languages, became a *Spaniard*, with the title of *Exemplario*: & so in time brought to *Venice*, & there put into *Italian* by a company of Gentlemen associated together, entituling their fellowship, *Academia Peregrina*: and now lastly out of *Italian* made vulgar to vs. What high doctrine is conteyned in this Booke, the diligent and curious search for the same of so many wise and famous
B men,

The Prologue.

men, and of so sundry nations doth witnesse. If therefore you desire the vnderstanding of Morall wisdom, spirituall doctrine, and infinite instructions and examples for man to liue well: read, I say, this golden Volume. Surely reader, this booke shall be a looking glasse for thee, wherein thou shalt most liuely behold the dayly and present daungers and deceytes of mans most miserable life, and the eyes of thy vnderstanding shall be made open to discerne the flatteries of deceytfull men, and the wisdom of this most guilefull world: by meanes whereof ye may easily blotte out many malignant effects of this (alas) our crooked age. The stile is familiar and pleasant, and will much delight thee. For the first and old Authors hereof wrote it doubtlesse with great iudgement, trained thereto with a feruent desire that their doctrine should not onely remaine in perpetuity for euer, but that it should also be imprinted in the Readers mind, assuring themselves it should profit all, and dislike none. For it may in maner be called an artificiall memorie, to benefit themselves at all times and seasons, and in all arguments, with euery particular thing that these wise and graue men haue inuented, shadowed with tales and parables, and with the examples of brute and dumbe beastes.

THE Sages of ancient nations, (expert in all the Sciences) desirous to publish to those that came after them, their great knowledge & wisdom, euen with a determinate mind and counsell premeditate, decreed to set forth a peece of worke, adapted with diuers similitudes and sundry comparisuns of vnreasonable beasts & birds, by which they might greatly beautifie their doctrine, & this they did for diuers respects. First, to giue occasion that their wisdom & learning should be knowne to the world. Secondly, that men of iudgement & discretion reading the same, might reape the benefit of their rules to direct this fraile life. Thirdly, that he that vnderstandeth these exāples, knowing little, should by them know much. And fourthly,
and

and last of all, if he were yong, & had small delight to read much: yet he may with a short and pleasant way be instructed with these delighting saynings, and with those similitudes & examples taste the sweetnesse of the words, the pleasure of the sentences, accompanied with proper tales: and so (gentle reader) profit himselfe, and teach others. In this their treatise such wise fathers haue hidde from vs wonderfull significations. For a treasure vnderneath of so high a mystery & doctrine as this, is to be more esteemed, then all the Iewels of the world. This precious Iemme of knowledge, who so shall lodge it in the secrecie of his memorie, shall neuer lose it, but shall rather augment & increase it with age in such sort, that he shall winne a marueilous commoditie to him, & of that plant shall taste the sauory, pleasant & profitable fruites, no lesse wonderfull then delectable. To read such a Booke (worthy Reader) thou must call thy wittes together, vniting them & thy vnderstanding with the due order of the worke, to know why, & to what purpose the old prudent Fathers framed it: leaſt thou be like to the blind man, that wanting his sight, taketh vpō him to go ouer Mountaines, Hills, & Dales, through most dangerous & perillous wayes. He therefore that doth reade, must vnderstand what he readeth, & why he readeth it: and not to be so desirous to come to the end, that he marke not the beginning. & forget the sence (full of knowledge) linked with the middest & end. For he that readeth so, readeth without fruite, and rather troubleth the minde, & wearieth his body, than otherwise, not forcing the benefit & knowledge of the truth. Follow therefore these graue precepts & ruled order, and let no vaine thoughts possesse your minds to withdraw you from reading it. For to find so rich a treasure, & not to know how to take & lay it vp, is rightly to follow him, that finding a masse of gold and siluer, had not the witte to take it and carry it away.

Of a Husbandman, and of the
treasure he found.

A Husbandman of Persia going one day to plowe his land,
by chaunce stumbled on a marueylous treasure, finding

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store

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store of pottes of coyne, of Gold, and Siluer: and wondring at his great fortune, began to thinke to lode himselfe, and to beare it home. But seeing the summes so great, that scant twenty men could carry it away, it greeued him much that he alone could not conuey it, and thus he sayd to himselfe: If I leaue it here, it is in danger to be taken fromme, & to watch



it dayly, it would too much trouble me: besides, that that I could take with me, would doe me but small pleasure. Well, hap what hap will, I will go fetch company to help me home withall, & they shall beare the burden, I will only pay them; and take mine ease, tush I haue at wil to content them: and thus in one day I shal come home and finde my Coffers filled. With this minde resolved, forth he goeth, and calleth men together, bringing them with him to this Golden masse of coyne, where he giueth ech man his burden, & biddeth them hie them to his house. These bearers now departing with their

their burdens, ouercome with desire of the money, & greedy of this pray, in stead of going to the house of this foolish and vn lucky man, they went euery one to his owne house. The husbandman after their departure commeth leysurely home without any burden, like a man of wealth, as one that thought himselfe a Lord at home, weening to haue found his riches there. But when he was entred his house, and heard nothing of the goods nor bearers, then all too late he knew his lack & folly, commending their iudgements that with the burden of their shoulders had made themselues rich. So that for treasure he enioyed sorrow. For he that might haue bene Lord of all, discretely gouerning that which good hap had layd on him, deseruedly bought the price of his folly, abyding the bitter smart of pouerty and miserie.

THE discrete Reader that shall looke in this Booke, must giue attentiu eare, and note eche thing particularly he readeth, diligently marking the secret lessons. For alwayes the worke of these sage Fathers carieth two senses withall. The first, knowne & manifest. The second, hidden and secret. Of the first we sweetly enioy the taste: but of the second we receiue small knowledge, if we deeply ponder not the words. And hereof we may take example of the Nut, which giueth no maner of taste to man, if he doe not first breake and open the shell, and then comen to the wished kernell, he beginneth to taste the sa uour thereof, and to reape the fruite of so excellent a doctrine. Let vs not doe therefore as the vndiscrete and simple man that had a desire to seeme learned, and to be counted eloquent in speech, as you shal heare.

Of the simple ignorant man, desirous to seeme learned.

ON a time one earnestly besought a Poet and an excellent Rhetorician (his very friend) to giue him something written that might be learned and eloquent, which konning

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without booke, he might recite at pleasure in the company of wise men, that he might at least seeme no lesse learned then they. His friend cōsented, and performed his desire, and gaue him in a written booke (faire bound and limned with golden letters) many goodly sentences, so that he began to learne by rote his written authorities, and laboring night and day to cōmit them to memorie, he determined to shew that he was also learned. And being one day in argument, not vnderstanding the signification of the words he had learned, for that they were not in his owne tongue, he began to alleadge them quite from the purpose: & being taken with the maner they laughed him to scorne. He being angry at the matter, like an obstinate & ignorant foole, answered, What? thinke you I am deceyued, that haue learned that I alleadge, out of the booke of a worthy learned man, yea, and the letters limned with gold too? At which words they laughed him more to scorne then before to see his ignorance.

EVery man therefore must indenuour himselfe to vnderstand that he readeth, & vnderstanding it wel, he must diligently obserue that doctrine, marking to what end & purpose that was written that he hath read, to profit thereby at any time. I know there will be wise men that wil beleue they can say & do more wonders then this commeth to: yet for all that, the more we read, the more we know, and the quicker is our vnderstanding, besides, there is obteyned euen profound knowlege. Learning bringeth with it a great priuiledge: for by that men are exalted, and to a man of knowledge and vnderstanding it giueh life. But to him that hath iudgement & vnderstanding, and that gouerneth not himself & his actions according to the prescribed rule of reason: his knowledge, I say, dyeth in him without fruite. As by this example following you may easily perceiue.

A

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A comparison of the slouthfull man
for the Reader.

AN honest man lying in his bed, heard a Theefe going vp and downe in his house: and thinking to pay him home (to take the more aduantage of him) suffred him to take his pleasure and loading, that hauing in deede



his packe at his backe, he might euen then, as he thought, take him with the maner, & iustly reward him with the sword's poynt as he listed. Thus debating with himselfe, imagining to execute his purpose, (the Theefe occupying himselfe all this while, taking what he would) this silly good man fell asleepe againe, & the Theefe with his fardle of the best things, without any let at all, quietly departeth his way. This man, when he awaked, and sawe his house naked, his chests empty and broken open, bitterly sighed and lamented, cursing himselfe, and blaming his folly, considering he might easily haue saued

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ued all that he was robbed of (since he knew it and heard the noyse) and for very sloth would not once rise and defend it, hauing, as it were, the theefe in his hands. Knowledge therefore is aptly compared to a tree, whose fruite are the works: and this knowledge is that we all ought to desire, and to exercise our selues in. Were it not a mad part, to leaue the broad beaten hie way, and to take the vnknowne and dangerous path? Euen so it may be said of him which followeth his owne appetite and liking, gouerning himselfe thereby, (& not as he ought with reason & good order) leaning to these worldly experiences, which euer desireth that that is profitable, but follows always in deed things that are hurtful. A man of such life & gouernment, we may cōpare to him that knoweth good meats light of digestion, and the grosse ill & heauy: yet ouercome with desire, taketh that that is most hurtfull, and so being hurt, himselfe alone is the cause of all his ill.

Euen such a man is he whom affection subdueth. He understandeth & is learned, and able to discerne troth from falsehood, and yet will not put in proese the true profit, nor once follow and desire knowledge and wisdom. We might bring this man in the example of him that hauing his sight good & perfect, shutting his eyes would needs be led by a blind man, so that both they falling into a ditch, were drowned & miserably died. Euery man will condemne him for a foole, and worse then mad, that hauing his sight good & without blemish, that might haue seene the daunger and scaped it, and of mere foolishnesse would not. Therefore euery wise and discreet person must continually labour to read, and to understand that he readeth, & must then teach it to as many as desire to know it, & to doe the good workes of the knowledge he teacheth, that euery way hee may shew the wonderfull profit of his doctrine: for in this case he may not be like vnto a Well or String, which without any
profit

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profit to it self quencheth the thirst of al beasts. The wise man is afterwards bound (when he is growne to the perfection of learning) to teach and instruct those that know not. Provided euer, that he can master himselfe, & subdue his affections. For to a wise man three things are pertinent: to wit, Knowledge, Riches, and Mercie. And of all things a man must chiefly beware of reprobuing his neighbour of that fault he himselfe is guilty of: That he be not likened to him, which hauing a perle in his eye, found fault with the element that it was alway cloudy, not considering the blemish of his eye. Yet greater doubtles is our offence, when with our neighbours hurt or detriment we winne commodity to our selues. As falleth out many times, which this example following sheweth vs.

The deceit lighteth on the deceyuers necke.

TWO friends hauing a great mount of corne in a Garner vndeuided, they fel to parting it, leauing to ech his portion apart (howbeit both in one Garner still) so that they could not erre to chuse eyther heape. But because indeede the one heape was greater than the other, he which had the lesser thought to steale the bigger, and so by deceit to be reuenged of Fortune that had allotted him the least part. Vpō this he went to the Garner, determining to steale it that night; & because he would not misse of his purpose in taking the one for the other, he cast his cloke ouer his fellowes heape being the greater, that he might the easilier know his owne in the darke being vncouered. Not long after came to the Garner also the other honest partner to looke to his heape, & to see his deuided part: and when he saw the loue of his partner to him (supposing simply he had couered his heape of corne for good will he bare him, that it should receiue no dust) as one that would not be thought vnthankfull, nor come behinde his fellow in curtesie, thus he sayd to himselfe: Oh,

C

this

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this man is too kinde to me, that to couer mine, leaueth his owne heape bare. And so taking the cloke off his heape, cast it on the others, and couered it as his was, requiting his curtesie with like good will, little suspecting the intended deceyt, but rather reputed his friend ciuile & full of humanitie. At night his false friend counselled with a theefe and told him his intent, saying, If thou wilt goe with me this night, I will bring



thee to a place where we shal haue a good booty of corne, as much as we can both carrie away with vs. And thus agreed together therupon, they went both to the garner where these two heaps of corne lay: and this partner the theefe, groping in the darke to finde the heap his cloke lay on, laying hands on his cloke (supposing he had met with his fellowes heape) he gaue it in praye to the theefe he had brought with him, labouring both to loade themselues, and so betweene them they conueyed the whole heape: and weening they had
stolen

stolen from the other honest man, found at length he was cheefe to himselfe. The next morning very early, the two companions (according to appointment) went together to the Garner, to carry away eche other his portion, as it was decided betweene them. And he that had done this feat, seeing his partners part whole and vntouched, and his owne gone, like a man halfe dead for sorrow, he heaually departed thence to his house, and not a word he spake, bewayling & lamenting his wretched pretended craft, not daring once to open the theft to his friend, who so much did trust him.

NO man therefore should deale so foolishly in things that haue no certaine end, and that are hard to bring to passe: lest that wearied with superfluous labor, he cannot afterwards exercise himselfe in things certaine & needfull. All our works and deedes ought rather to tend to profit vs in time to come, then to serue the time present. For if we abandon and forsake the insatiable and infinite desire we haue of this wretched world, doublesse in the other world to come we shall feele no paine. For who that serueth God deuently, & with pure conscience, and that desireth riches onely to supply necessitie, & to doe good workes, him God doth prosper and guide in all his wayes. And let no man despaire though he be visited with ill hap sometime, doing well notwithstanding. For God many times sendeth his blessing and increase vnwares to man, and in an houre vnlooked for, which he neuer thought would happen. And heare in what manner.

The good and vertuous should neuer despaire
in aduersitie.

THere dwelled in a certaine Citie a man of a godly life and disposition, who fallen into extreme pouerty, being ashamed to aske for Gods sake, determined to proue his friends, and so he did. And bewraying his

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miserie, looking for reliefe & pittie, found nothing but hardnes, neyther was there any that once would looke vpon the necessitie of that honest conditioned man. And thus replete with griefe, vexed in his mind, he sorrowfully repaireth to his poore mansion. And being layd at night in his bedde to take his rest, the anguish of his mind, together with famine, would not suffer him to rest, but kept him waking. And bychaunce



hearing a noyse about the house, listening diligently what it should be, he knew straight it was some Theefe (hoping of a good booty) that went thus ransacking vp and downe. So this poore man said vnto himselfe, Thou hadst need looke narrowly, if thou weene to haue that thou seekest for: surely I will see yet what feates these theeues doe worke when they come into such places where they find nought. The Theefe roming here and there, busily searching & groping in euery corner, found nothing but a little pot with Meale: and because

cause he would not lose his labour, he determined to draw his string to ketch that little morsell, and began to powre it out into the lap of his cloke, hauing in the cape thereof great store of Iewels and ready money, which he had stolen in another house where he had beene. The good poore man, which till now was whist & quiet to see the end of the theefe, perceyuing his little discretiō, his heart rose against him, considering the villany of this wretch, that would not leaue him that silly quantitie of Meale to sustaine him alieue withall: and thought with himselfe it were better defend in time to keepe him frō famine, than to tarry looking for the late releefe of his hard friends. So in a great fury he leapt out of his bed & tooke him to his sword, and hauing the same drawne in his hand, with a terrible noyse he runneth to the Theefe: Which because he would not both lose his honesty & life together at one instant, leauing (for hast to saue himselfe) his cloke in pawne with the Meale, hauing no leysure to cast it on his back, he was forced to fly for life, and let all alone. This honest poore man then at his pleasure powred out the Meale out of his cloke, and put it againe into his earthen pot where it was before, and thus said to himselfe, A ha, by Saint Marie this geare goeth well, I haue gotten a cloke to boote by the meanes, to defend me from the cold at least, and putting his hand into the cape, he met with great riches and Iewels, and happily lighted on those goods which he neuer hoped of; winning that frō his enemy by force, which his friends would neuer haue giuen him for leue.

I Doe not like in such a case to say as the common people doe, that God prouidetb liuing for euery body, and that he will not see me lacke that that shall be necessary for me, so as I need not to labor for my liuing: for sure it is but a foolish phrase & vaine speech. But rather I will conclude, that euery man is bound to labor to procure his liuing, & he may not make any such cases presidents, in which it pleased God to send great riches without labor, as in this. For these are only the secrets of God, and we ought not to aske the cause of his

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diuine goodnesse. The wise man therefore must endencour himselfe to gaine what he may honestly & vprightly, trusting alwayes in almighty God, that he will prosper his doings & giue him increase, seeking euer to keepe himselfe out of trouble and sorrow: and not to doe as she doe, which breeding her Pigeons in the house (making them familiar with the same) albeit they are monthly taken fro her & killed, yet she leaueth not for that to retorne to her old nest and breed yong againe, though she know they shalbe taken from her. We find it writtin, that God hath ordeined the end & terme of all things, and that they cannot passe. Therefore say these wise men, that he that worketh respecting the world to come, lighteneth the burthens and troubles of this fraile life: but he that reposerh his trust in these worldly things & is wrapped in the same, doth waste and consume his yeares. A man ought to labor in these three things, because he hath need of them, to wit: To know to keepe the law, and the good statutes thereof. The secōd, to procure things necessary for mans life. And the third, that his works be pure & cleane with himselfe and among others. Then he must beware and withdraw himselfe from foure other mortall and damnable. The first is, to be negligent in his art or science. The second, to contemne that the law commaundeth. The third, to credit all things lightly. The fourth, to deny knowledge. For he that will be reputed wise in his doings, must first consider well what he taketh vpon him: and if he need counsell, let him aske it of a faithfull friend. When he happeneth to haue great matters in hand, let him not goe about them rashly, but first weigh the importance thereof; that he be not likened to one which being out of his way, & going on still, is the farther off the place he would go to: and also compared to another, which hath but a little hurt in his eye, & by continuall rubbing of it he maketh it incurable. A man must feare the diuine iustice, inclining himselfe to that that is good, & doing that to his neighbour he would haue done to himselfe, helping him in all dangers as he would be holpen himselfe. And to conclude this our worke, he that meaneth to vnderstand it, must order his life according to the lawes & institutiōs of vertue; as these wōderfull and learned examples, & sententious authorities doe shewe.

The



*W*hat time there reigned in *Edon* so many Royall crowned Kings, amongst the rest there was a King, called *Anastres Castri*, who chose for chiefe of all his Court, one *Berozias*, whom he made high Treasourer of all his Realme, a man right noble in his deeds, and rich of possessions: and him hee loued and trusted so much, that he put his Princely person & whole affayres of his Realme into his hands. It happened one day there was presented to the King a Booke, in which was written many goodly deeds and secrets, and amongst the heape this was one: How that in *India* were marueylous high mountaynes, in which there grew certaine sorts of herbs and trees, which if they were knowne and confessed afterwardes in a certaine kinde, they should drawe out of that precious composition such a remedie, as therewith they might rayse to life againe the dead. The King no sooner read this wonder, but he burned straight to know the troth thereof: wherefore in haste (as soone as might be) he dispatched *Berozias*, and bade him hie him thither, commanding him to see if he could find it true. And

The Argument

because it was a hard and paynefull enterprife, hee furnished him with gold and filuer, not onely sufficient, but more than needed, that he should not lacke. Then he deliuered him his letters of recommendation to all those Kings of India, praying them to further this worthy man in his noble attempt, purposed to good end. *Berozias* licenced now of the King to depart (furnished with money and letters) went into that countrey, and arriued in India, presented straight the King his masters letters: by meanes whereof he was receyued of the Magistrates, as was pertinent to the Ambasie of so high a Prince. And his message deliuered, they vnderstanding the cause of his comming, offered themselues, with all the wise men they had, to fauour his enterprife, & to further it all they could. And thus honourably accompanied of all the sage & wise men, cōducting him through all the mountaynes and countreyes thereabouts, they had and gathered all they found written for the condicting of so precious an Electuarie. And all they ioyning together to make this confection, proouing it a great while, could neuer find it worke such effect, as to rayse any one from death to life againe. So that they saw by prooffe, that all that was written in the booke concerning the Electuarie, was meere
false

false and vntrue. This thing grieued much *Berozias*, that he should returne to the King *Anastres* his master, and bring no better newes with him: howbeit, consulting with thole graue & wise men before his departure, how he might doe, not to returne home in vayne, there was giuen him by a famous Philosopher of that Region, a goodly treatise, who searched himselfe also to find that secret; and in the end he vnderstood that it was the Booke which was so called. And so, O graue *Berozias*, thou shalt say vnto the King, and returne to him with ioy.

The hilles which we ought to seeke, are the wise and learned men. The trees and herbs growing vpon those hilles, doe betoken wisdom and learning, which spring of the vnderstanding and iudgements of the learned. The medicine or Electuarie condited of those herbes, are the bookes full of most learned writings, composed by the high and deepe wits, and with this oyle or Baulme they reuiue the dead. For with such knowledge the ignorant & vnlearned are instructed; whom we may iustly reckon dead and buried. Therefore tasting the sweetnesse (continually reading) of the doctrine of the sages, they receiue health and resurrection.

D

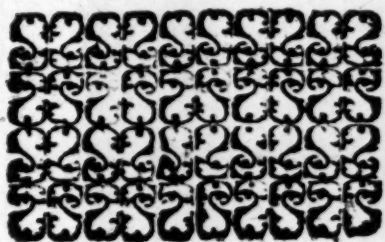
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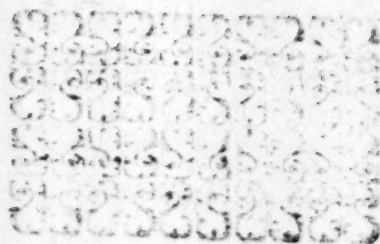
The Argument

This interpretation greatly reioyced *Berozias*, in so much as hee besought the Princes and sage men, that they would giue him but the copy of that booke to carry to the King his Master : which (although the booke were alwayes in the hands of those Kings, for that it was full of Morall Philosophie) was graunted him, licencing him to translate it out of the Indian into the Persian tongue, with the helpe and knowledge of all those learned Philosophers; which was so singularly done, that it bare the vaunt of all Morall Philosophie. The Booke receyued with due and infinite thanks rendered to those noble Kings and Sages, for the great honor and curtesie they had done him, *Berozias* departeth home; and being come to his Master, presented him the booke with relation of his whole entertainment.

The King hearing so noble an exposition, so wise and discreete an interpretation, thankfully receyued the Booke, esteeming it aboue any other present. And thenceforth he procured with great diligence to haue alwayes bookes, and those hee studied, desirous of knowledge, seeking to entertaine in his Court wise and learned men : iudging (as is true) that bookes and wisdom are the greatest

greatest treasure and delight to man: Appoint-
ing in his Palace a great librarie, wherein aboue
the rest he placed this booke for chiefe, being full
of examples and instructions for mans life, and
also of Iustice and the feare of God;
in praise and honour of whom we
begin this worke, shewing
therein the continuall dan-
gers and deceits of
this miserable
world.



[illegible]

20

The first part of the Morall Philosophie of the ancient Sages, compiled

by the great and learned Philo-

sopher Sendebar,

In the Indian tongue, who by sundry and wonderfull examples bewrayeth the deceyts and dangers of this present world.



When I was come to yeares of discretion, borne of a noble house, and of my Progenitors put to the studie of Philosophie, to learne Whisicke, wherof I proceeded Doctor: I knew that this world was a course of a most vehement running streame, but yet appearing no perrill of drowning to him that passed it, because

that hard by the banks sides it was very shallow, and aboue it ranne quietly, carying aboue water riches and wares of great value, to the iudgement of those that beheld them, by meanes wherof men drawne with great couetousnesse to haue abundance, they ranke towards them, and entred in'o the river, partly wetting themselves, but onely their fote, they toke a fewe of them. And he that would haue moe, going further in, must of necessitie wief his legges and knee, because it increased. And he that with fury (passing the rest) with an insatiable desire would needs goe further, plunged his whole body in the water. And the others trusting in their force of swimming, stucke in the middell and found the streame exceeding bigge: for in the bottome it was most

The first part

Swift and raging, and they could not get out of the middest, but euen as much as they could doe in swimming to keepe themselves aboue water. And bzought to this passe, not finding any way to get out, they cast off these rich merchandises to this man and to that man, which hauing no skill to swim, followed them alongest the bancks sides of the riuier. In the end wearied with swimming, not able to labour any moze for life, forsaking this marchandise floting aboue the water, downe they sinke, and carping nothing with them, remaine dzowned.

WHo could in better maner describe our worldly labour? truly our insatiable desire is so greedie to haue that it liketh and seeth, that to be owner of that we would, we put our selues to all maner of daungers, and intolerable paynes of this world. To be breefe, euery man (little or much) wetteth himselfe in this raging riuier of mans life. He that wetting his foote runneth alongst the bancke side of this terrible brooke, is a man that is oppressed with bōdage, that enjoyeth nought else in this world but miserable life. The other that washeth his legge, liueth by his labor, and commeth to take more of the world, and to taste the delights thereof bearing many afflictions. He that thrusts in his whole body in this water, hath possessed the seignorie & gouernment of the most wicked and haples state of this world. Behold cruelty, that passed forwards, he entreth perforce into the middest, & reacheth to this man & to that man that he hath, keeping himselfe alwaies in this daungerous state. But in the end ouertaken by some accident, as warre, treason, poyson, or mans force, he falleth into deathes lappe: & he that hath followed his troublesome life, remaineth deprived of all his goods, because wanting the head, the rest of the members remaine vile, filthy, and stinking. Sure this worldly life representeth no more but the little world of our body, which carieth a wonderfull presence:

presence: and that little breath of ours once spent, it is then but a shadow, dust, and smoke. These worldly fauours and temporall goods, in the iudgement of the wise seeme but as snow, which with the first beames of the Sunne dissolueth & commeth to nothing. Lord, what cost we doe bestow vpon our heares and face, which when the Barber clippeth off, are despised and throwne away? A man should neuer trust this foolish life. It is but a fire kindled on the coles, which consuming it selfe giueth heate to others. The Physicion truly that cureth the disease of the body, is a worthy spirit of man: but he that healeth vs of our sinnes, is a celestiall God. He that can shunne the water of this riuer, which carieth in his course, Pride, vaine glory, laciuiusnesse, couetousnesse, presumptiō, infirmitie, and losse, may be called diuine and not humane. Let no man put his foot into the water of carnall loue, neyther his legge into the false waues of these goods, nor wail his body in the glory of this malignant time, neyther seeke continually to swimme in the middest of these felicities: for all passeth away to our losse and vndoing. The rich Indian marchant *Sofrates*, richly furnished his house with sundry sorts of marchandise with his great trauell, expence of time, and money: and hauing his house full stored euen to the top, he could finde none that had so much ready money, as to pay him for it all at one time and to carry it away. Then he sayd to himselfe: If by little & little I should spend it, when shall I euer make an end? Life will not alwayes last, neyther can I liue so long as I would: I know there can be no end of our miseries. And thus despising all pompe & riches, he forsooke the deceitfull life with trouble, and withdrew him to a better, taking vpo him another course. A man ought to beleue the true and diuine Carect, and not mans writing: not to trust the false sayings of wicked men, (which continually liue of the spoyle of their neyghbour beguiling them) but to his owne experience. For who so easilie beleueth the words of

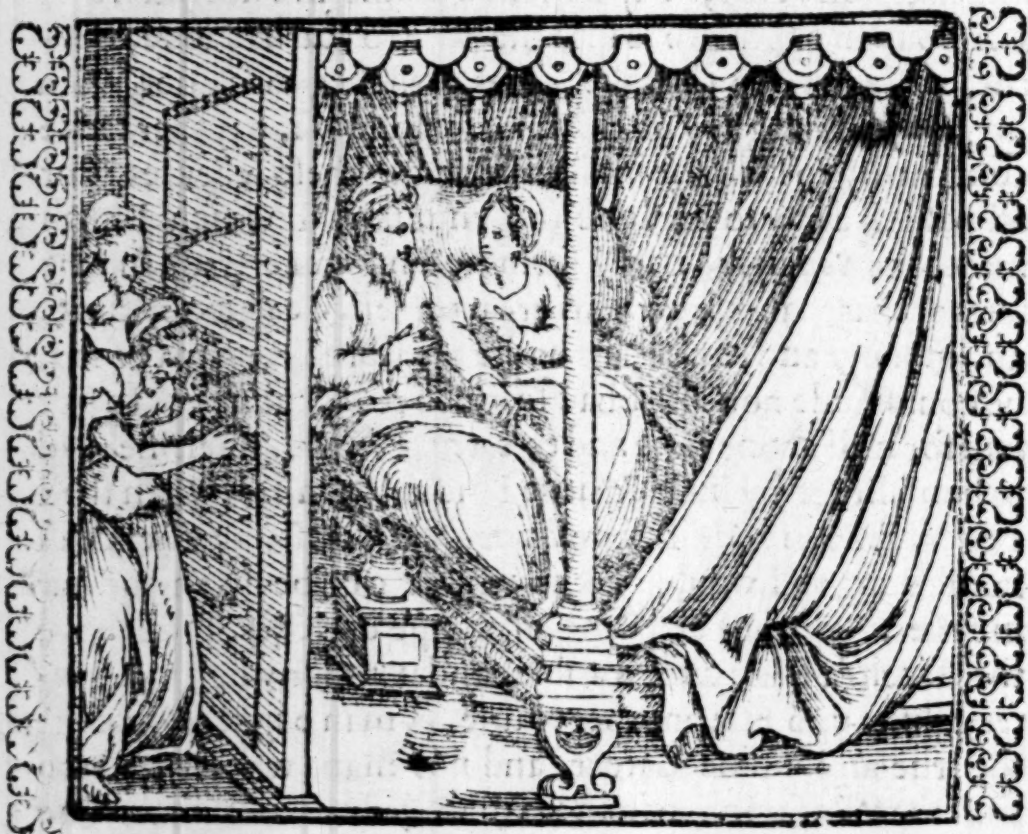
The first part

light persons, falleth into a grievous error, to his owne losse and hurt, as ye shall heare reading that that followeth.

Here may you see how light beliefe bringeth damage.



Two theeves very skilfull in picking and opening of lockes with ginses (but nothing advised nor foreseeing the danger) entered one night into a Knights house, no lesse wise than was shipfull, and very rich: where these theeves thought to haue sped themselves for ever, that they should neuer more haue needed to haue exercised that arte. This



valiant knight awaketh, and hearing the noyse of their foete in the house, imagined (as it was) that there were thieves and

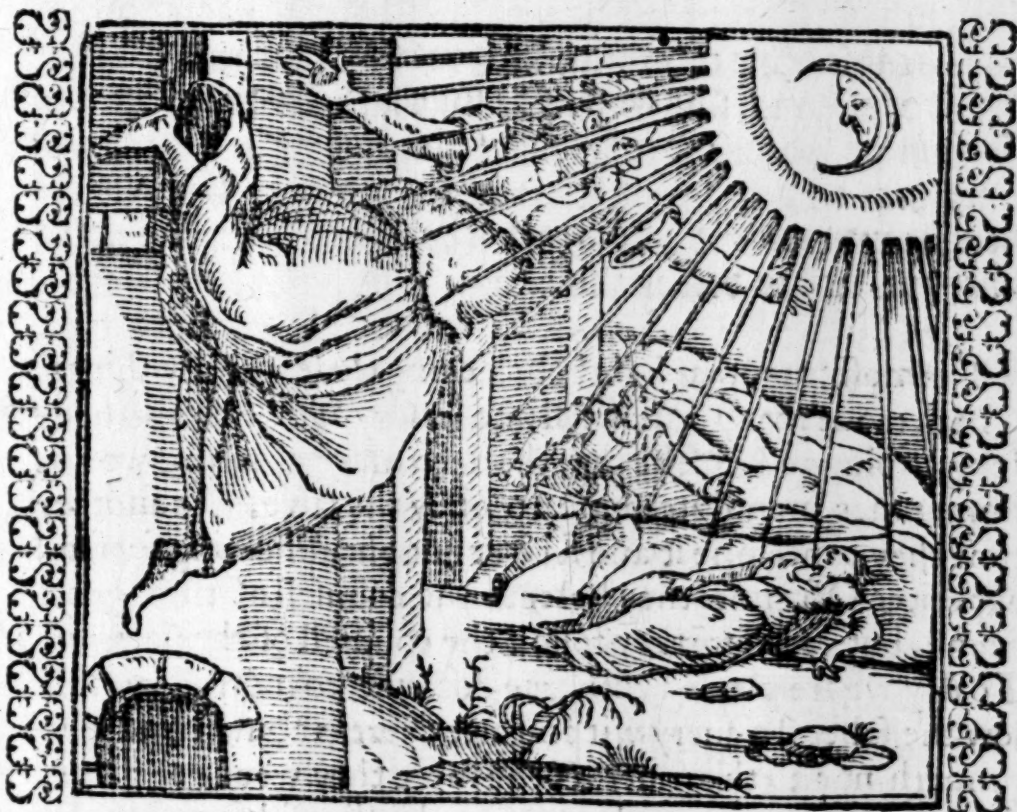
and then were euen vpon the poynt of opening his chamber doore where he lay, when he fogging his wife, awaked her, and softly said to her, Haue ye not heard the noyse of the theues in the house that are come to robbe vs: I would haue ye therefore aske mee straight with great instance, after what sozt, whence and how I came by all that we haue together in the house. And ye shall aske me so loud, that if there were any at the chamber doze, he might easily heare you, and I will seeme to be verie scrupulous to tell you: then shall you be moze earnest with mee than before to vnderstand it: at length you shall presse mee so with importunacie, that I will tell it you. The lady his wife being very wise and subtil began in this maner to aske her husband, and thus shee said vnto him: O deare sir, graunt me, I beseech you, one thing this night that I so long haue desired to know: to tell mee how you haue done to come by all these goods you haue gotten together. So he gaue her an answer at randon, nothing answering her desire. She contending with him, and he answering, in the end as he had bene angry, he sayd to her, I can but muse what reason moues you (in Gods name) to desire to knowe my secretes, being a thing that little profits you to knowe them, or not to know them. Be ye contented, I adams, and let your heart at rest: let it suffice you to fare well, to be richly apparelled, and to be worshipfully wayted vpon and serued, although ye doe not importune me to tell you such a secret. These are not things to be told, for I haue heard it spoken many a time and oft, that euery thing hath eares: therefore many times things are spoken, which are repented of by party after wards. Wherefore hold your peace, for I cannot tell you. To this answer his Lady replied, and louingly besought him to tell her, sweetely entising him with wisely traynes in such sozt, that the knight wearied with her importunate speech, yielded, and said to her: All that we haue, and as much as is

The first part

in the house (but sweet heart, I charge you let it neuer come from you) is stolen, and in vade to be plaine with you, in the nights season I stole it from this man and that mans house, so that I neuer gate any thing truly. His Ladie amazed to heare that answer, would not yet beleue it at the first, but sayd, What for shame, how can you euer speake this with truth, being reputed here the best Gentleman in this Citie: and there is none in all this realme, I dare well say, that would once dare to suspect you for a thiefe. Out, a thiefe: one of your worship and credit: nay, nay, I will neuer beleue it. Wherefore I pray you without ceremony tell me truly that I haue asked you, or else I cannot be in quiet. The knight answered her and said, You thinke it peradventure a wonder that I haue told you; but listen yet and you shall heare more. Euen from my cradell in maner I alwayes had delight to steale and filch, and it liked me a life to be amongst theues that my fingers might euer be walking, so swete was the craft vnto me. And a Mate amongst them there was that loued me so well, that he taught me onely a singular trick, and so rare a secret as neuer yet was heard. And wot ye what it was: a few words and coniurations which I made to the Beames of the Moone, & I ranne suddenly to embrace them, going vpon them quickly into euery part where they shone. Sometime I came downe vpon them from a high window: another time I serued my selfe with them to get vp againe to the top of the house: so I staid & went on them as I list, and did what I would. The Moone hearing my coniuration seven times, shewed me all the money and treasure that was hidde in that house, where I flew thus vp and downe vpon her beames, by meanes whereof I tooke my choyce, & had what I would, carrying it quite away with me. And thus, good wife (as I haue told thee) I made me rich, and now I care for no more.

One of the two theues (who gaue a listening eare, stand-
ing

ing at the knights chamber doore) heard all that he sayd, and bare it away with him in memozy, believing it was true that he spake, knowing this rich knight to be a man of credit & to be believed, since he was reputed of all men to be a worthy & courteous knight: so that they thought themselves happy to haue learned such a wonderfull secret in maner (vpon his words) assuring themselves in short time to be made very rich. The chiefe theefe apparelled like a woman got vp to the top of the house, desirous to pzeue that in deedes which he had heard in words: So he made his exorcisme and enchantment, repeating it seuen times, and then embracing



the beames of the ffone, his armes thzowne abroad, he cast himselfe on them, thinking to haue gone from window to window, and so headlong he fell to the ground in ieopardie to breake his necke. But the ffone for the first time fauored

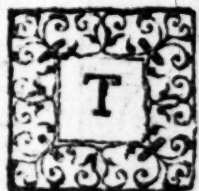
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him, so that he killed not himselfe, but brake his legges and one of his armes as God would haue it: so that oppressed with paine, he cried out aloud, lamēting his missehap chaunced to him, giuing too much credit to anothers words. And thus not able to craepe nor goe, he pittifully lyeth expecting death. The knight leaping out of his bed, ran to the cry: and come to the place, he found this vnfortunate and wretched thēse lying on the ground in womans apparell, and he gaue him many a faire wound to lighten the paine of his broken legges and arme, and forced him to tell what cause moued him to come to robbe his house. This miserable thēse answered him (fearing lest he would kill him) and told him y^e whole cause of his comming. But yet that that grieved him worst of all was, said he, that he was such a foole and beast to beleue his words: and besought him, though he had at least hurt him too much with his words (which he had dearly bought and repented both) yet that he would vouchsafe not to hurt him in his deedes also.

IT is most true, that lightly beleeuing these worldly things, hath made many a man fall into sundry dangers, and hee long to plunge himselfe into the deep miseries of this world. Sometimes men determine to obey the lawe. At another time they contemne it and set it at nought, following sensuall appetite. Oft times they beleue the counsell of their good friend, but very oftē they follow the counsell of the flatterer. To day we are pleased with true doctrine: to morrow we follow the false. In euery wit and arte there is abuse: and who runneth not to this riuier? & the more they weene to gaine, the more they runne in daunger and losse of life and soule. Behold, here is one man pricked in his conscience, there is another oppressed with passion and sorrow, and there neuer wanteth some that follow the cōtinuall seruitude of this de-centfull life, eyther for goods, fauour, & estimation, or else of
their

their owne free wills: and there is neuer none (or few at the least) that in so short time of life can forget this knowne and manifest daunger. For death assaulting vs, we know not whether to retire, and then with all our might we flie the force of his most piercing dart: and thus weening to hide our selues in sure place, we headlong runne to our shame and vndoing. As is manifestly seene by sundry examples happened like to this following.

A tale of a Louer and a Gentlewoman.



Here was in a Citie where I dwelled, hard by my house, a faire yong Gentlewoman nobly boorne, the which was but euen in maner newly married (at least not long before) when this chaunce happened. This yong spouse fell in loue with a proper Gentleman faire conditioned, well spoken, and of good entertaynement: and fortune so fauoured her, that she sweetely reaped the fruites of her desire at all times when she liked to enioy it, without let or annoy at all. But to preuent her husbands sudden coming home at times vnlooked for, this liuely young wife deuised to worke a way for her lovers safety, and the continuance of this second (yea most blessed) ioy. She caused to be conueyed in a well she had, a proper baute, which should safely receyue her young loier leaping into y same, if he were by mishap at any time distressed with her husbands sudden coming vpon them. The husband also much about that time called workemen to him, and in a corner of the house made a great darke hole & bent (very deepe) for the sincke of the house. It happened so by chaunce one day, that her young Louer was no sooner entered into the house, and the gate but newly put to, but straight the husband of this wanton wife knocked also at the doore. She knowing his knocke, with heauy heart becke-

The first part

ned to him to hide himselfe in the bawke that she had made in the well, & this while she stood still, pointing him the place, and would not open to her husband. This yong man flight with feare (which is euer at hand to amaze the offender)



ran round about like a headlesse flie; and missing the well, (as one stricken blinde for sudden feare) leapt into the deepe darke bawke seruing the lincke of the house. At which instant she had opened the dore to her husband, so as hee sawe the yong man when hee went into it: and then hee knewe his wife had boorne a man moze than she thought, and that she had beguiled him, vnderstanding the late opening of the dore. And ouercome with rage & her fault, he fiercely layd hands on her, and cruelly slew both her and her Reuer.

To

TO be vnaduised, & to doe things rashly which we ought not, bringeth many times death, hurt, and shame. For no man should so entangle himselfe in these worldly toyles, as he might not euer leaue them at his will. For so strange & sodaine chaunces fall vpon him, as a man would neuer haue imagined, and therefore he cannot vpon such a sodaine withstand it, but is forced to yeeld. Wherefore I would with no man to be so carried away with these short pleasures & sweete sound of mans life, that they should cast behind them the remembrance of the right way to doe well: as happened vnto him that would mend and set his Iewels.

Of a Jeweller that forgot his profit, and gaue
himselfe to pleasure.



There was a rich Marchant of Surria, that brought from the Cair a great summe of precious stones, and because they wanted setting in Gold with curious worke to pol-
lish them, he agreed with an excellent artifi-
cer, (most skilfull in such workes) to giue him dayly a certaine summe of money, because that during the time he wrought in his Jewels, he should worke with no other, but onely attend his businesse. This cunning worke-
man went euerie morning to this marchants house to worke, carrying his tooles with him: and working all day at his de-
sire, at night he receyued his dayes wages agreed vpon. It happened there was brought to this marchant a goodly in-
strument, and excellent to play vpon (much like to a Harpe) to see if he would buy it. The next morning betimes came this workeman to followe his worke, and the first thing that the marchant did, was to shew him the Harpe. The workeman taking it in his hand (being an excellent Musici-
an, and playing well of this instrument) he sayd, Sir, is it
your

The first part

your pleasure I shall play: Yea, sayd the marchant. This cunning man passingly handling this instrument, playd so



swētly, and shewd such musike in such straunge and rare stoppes, with such voluntary withall, that the marchant delighted with his heavenly harmony, made him play all day long. At night this cunning workeman demanded his dayes hire, as if he had wrought the whole day in his Jewels. The marchant denied it, and would not pay him. The other alledged that he had beene in his house all that day (at his request) as he was the other dayes before. This matter called before the Judges and brought in triall, the Judge gaue sentence against the marchant, and forced him to pay the workeman for the day (such summe of money as they were agreed vpon) as if he had wrought all day. The marchant yll digested the Judges sentence, but much worse
the

the paiment, grāuing him at the heart to pay so dére for so short a pleasure, where he might haue gotten much by the others worke, if like a soole he had not let him.

LEt men that giue themselves to the pleasures of this vn-happie life, be warned by the example of this Marchant, to leaue aside the sweete deceits of the bodie, and to attend onely to the precious stone of our soule, polishing and keeping that cleane. Lord how many are there, that leauing profite, follow losse, and all for a fayned shew, or worldly shadow! The Greyhound that hath pinched the Hare, and taken her in his mouth, cannot runne after another hee see-eth goe before him, and take her also: for so the one may scape from him quite, and the other easily vanish out of his sight. O miserable world, nay rather, most miserable and wretched our mindes and willes, that plainly seeing our hurt and miserie, we still headlong pursue and follow the same! What is hee liuing so ignorant, that knoweth not our life passeth quicklier away, than the lightning that commeth before the thunder clap, and in the darke cloudes giueth most short light: and that our sight (the lightning past) coming into the darke is blinded more? The man truely that is tost in this worldly broyle, and entered into the sea of miseries, that that sensuall appetite and short desire sheweth him, seemeth light vnto him, but in a moment (wretched creature hee) he findeth himselfe in darkenesse. What part haue wee of any good thing in this short course of life? where is our good beginning? where the excellent middest? or where the perfect end? In that day (O miserable man) that thou art begotten in thy mothers wombe, in the selfe-same day death embraceth thee, to ouerthrow thee at his will. Our first originall is begunne in darkenesse and corruption, the first passage that putteth vs forth to the light of this world, bringeth vs sorrow and lamentation. Wee are
F borne

The first part

borne naked, subiect to diseases, vncleane, and haue neede of al things, & of euerie bodyes help. Afterwards, vnlesse we would seeme Images of stone or timber, without vnderstanding, wee must bee taught, ruled, and instructed: which bringeth vs diseases, troubles, paines, sorrowes, and griefes. And in this while how many necessities doe assault vs? how many businesse doe oppresse vs? the Elements offend vs with heate, cold, and barrenesse. Diseases neuer forsake our bodyes, and the troubles of this world neuer lette vs rest an houre. To bee alone it greeueth vs: to bee accompanied it troubleth vs: to liue long it wearieth vs: to haue little misliketh vs: and sufficient contenteth vs not. The thought of death on the one side assaulteth our life, and on the other, the passions of the minde to forsake our goods, friendes, wife, children, and the world, doe still pricke vs. O what troubles and afflictions, what terrors and passions abide in this our confused body: which the most part of our time is replete with anger, rancor, and malice, but often voyde (rather euer) of iustice, mercie, and pittie. And lastly, what doth one man for another? he causeth that by force the good is troden downe with the euill. The foole taketh away the reputation of the wise: the lyer plucketh out of his seate him that alwayes telleth troth: the noble Gentleman well brought vp, is ruled by the vndiscreete and rude clowne. What more? vertue alacke dyeth, but ignorance liueth. Wherefore our state is in more daungers and troubles then his, that flying the fiercenesse of foure Lions to saue himselfe, leapt into a Well with greater daunger. As writeth the great Philosopher Tribonus.

A Parable of the World.



Certaine lustie yong man, trauailing through a desart country, wandering to and fro amongst the thicke and huge woods, happened one day to come into a great large plaine, where, not farre from

from him he saw traueſing in the way ſoure great and terrible Lions : whereof hee being marvellouſly afraid (to behold ſo horrible a ſight) took him to his legges, and ranne for life : and becauſe hee was not able to runne ſo farre right out, as the Lions had force to follow him, by good hap in running hee was ware of a Well in the middle of the field, about which grew certaine wilde roſes of little value, and being come to the Well, he caught hold with his handes of the twiggies of the ſame, and ſo caſt himſelfe into it, hanging by



force of his armes vpon the twiggies, not falling downe at all : and throwing his legges a croſſe to the ſides, he ſayde himſelfe with them and the ſtrength of his handes, to keepe him from falling downe. While hee ſtoode thus vpon his ſide, and force of handes, looking downe into the Well, hee

The first part

saw a terrible Dragon, that with open mouth gaped for his fall. This youth brought now to such a present mischiefe, raysed by himselfe perforce sometimes, and looked out of the Well, to see if these deuouring beastes were gone their way: and seeing them standing hard by him, with great sorowe and paine hee hung still on force of his armes scant able to continue. A new mischappe (and worse then all the rest) assaulted this iolly youth. Two beastes of colour white and blacke came to gnawe the rootes of these twigges, the tops whereof he gladly held fast in his handes, to sustaine himselfe aline withall: so that now he saw present death on euerie side presented. Remaining thus in this daunger (brought to sorow and despaire) casting backe his eye, he saw a little hole behinde him, wherein there was a pot full of honic, layde there by chaunce by some shepheard passing by that way. And forgetting quite in what tearmes of life hee stode, he began with one hand to taste of it, holding himself by the other, and so long he attended to this little taste, that sorow stroke him on the necke. For the two beastes had now gnawne asunder the rootes, when he headlong fell into the Well and dyed.

WHat is signified hereby, or who can otherwise interpret it but thus? The Well representeth the world. The foure Lions, the foure elements, which seeke still to deuoure man. The Dragon with gaping mouth, what was it else but the graue? The two twigs or boughs, temporall goods and loue to which we are wholly inclined, both which by the 2. beastes are gnawn asunder, the one white, and the other black, which are vnderstood for the day and night. But the pottle, with that little sweete hony to which wee are giuen, not regarding our daunger, betokeneth no other, but the short pleasure of this world, which retaineth vs, and suffereth vs not to know the dangers and troubles of this most miserable world, and of our thrall and troubled life.

The

The second part of Morall Philosophie, shewing the wonderfull abuses of this wretched world.

19



Any and diuers are the sayings of our wise and ancient Fathers, spoken to exhort man to quietnesse, and to make himselfe wonderfull in behauiour, wise and wary in these worldly things, and patient of life. That noble Romane that sought and laboured to bring the people and Communitie to loue their Ma-

gistrates and superiours, told them a prettie tale (to write it happily in this Booke for him that knoweth it not) howe the hands were angrie with the body, and thus at variance, would not for malice giue meate to the mouth, as those that thought themselues inferiour to no other member, & thought scozne to take such paines, and the other members not. By reason whereof, vsing this abstinence of selfe-will a while, refrayning to doe their office in giuing meate to the bellie, the bellie suffering lacked his sustinance, the hands also beganne to leaue the skirmish, and knowing then their lacke and hurt (for preservation of both) repenting themselues, they returned to their office, and beganne againe to feed the mouth. And thus vnitied both in one, they preserved each other. With this prettie tale hee made the people sensibly to vnderstand what became them, and how they should behaue themselues to their superiours: for there must needs be Magistrates and inferiours, Masters and seruants. Another likewise told a tale, that many yeres past there was

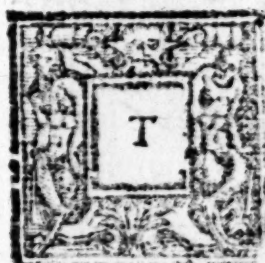
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a Horse bled to feede in a goodly pasture, where he alone was Lord and Master within himselfe. At length by chaunce there came within his diocesse a mightie growne Hart, who took his herbage there as his right also, and did eate and feede beyond all reason or measure. Inasmuch that this Horse disdainning his beastly attempt, chased this Hart from off the ground full many a time and oft. And perceiuing hee could not for all that overcome him, because his hornes were of as much force as his feete, he was mad for anger. It happened so one day, that a man came through this pasture: and passing by, the horse came nere him, and told him his whole mishap, praying him to helpe him. This man, that was more wise and subtile then a beast, told the horse, that hee alone could not do this feate, and he wed him plainly, that hee must needs haue saddle, bridle and reede: to speake of stirrops, stirrleather, and spurres, we thinke it no words of Grammer. For when the Latine tongue was onely vsed, they had no such termes, because they had no such toys. The beast to be reuenged on the other beast, did beastly let himselfe bee ridden, and like a beast became prisoner to the man. Esop reciteth also many of these pretie fables, being verie pleasant, learned, sharpe, profitable, and full of Moralitie, as you shall heare in this deceitfull framed practise, deuised by a Hoyle, betwene the Lion King of all beasts, and the Bull. Which was neuer made and inuented by the wise Fathers to other ende, but to shadow and couer the life of man from the foule spots of vice: as we weth you this present historie following.

IN India, in those worthie and iust times adorned with vertue and wisdom, euerie one of those royall Princes (as Lords of noble maners and behaviour) retayned with them in their Princely courts, men no lesse learned than vertuous. Among which a King there was, (called in their tongue)
Distes,

Distes, who desired much to reade histories, and to imprint in memory the goodly and profitable examples to direct him and his withall. O noble time and happie yeres! In his reigne I say, liued in this *Distes* court, this noble Philosopher *Sendebar*, so excellent in his comparisons and examples, as no man that went before or after him, could once go euen with him, much lesse excede him. This worthie Prince, rapt with the excellencie of this rare (yea odde) man, most willingly spent some time in discoursing with him: and this wonderful Philosopher also with deepe and profound sentences, shewed his worthinesse. But among all the best things he spake, he alwayes admonished the Prince to haue a good eye to his court, and a sound iudgement to iudge his people: and chiefly that hee should not loue, fauour, nor esteeme for friends (endeuouring himselfe all hee could to know them) double tongued men, lyers, tale-bearers, and vitious liuers. And to the end his Maiesty should soone feele such Mates, as it were at his fingers ends, hee made him a long discourse of their maners and practises, with these examples which you shall heare, wonderfull and learned.

Behold the pageants and miseries of the court
of this World.



There was a Heyward or Peateheard, that had the keeping of a great heard of Cattell in a large Common, as Coates, Sheepe, Hares, Wyne, Horses, and Bullocks. And it happened, that a Bull amongst the heard, (called by the heardman Chiarino) became in loue with a folly yong Hayfer, that had diuers trimme markes and spottes of her kinne, and was faueured and beliked also of the Heardman: who for her beautie and fairenesse, named her likewise Incoronata, and many times did

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crowne her with a garland of sundrie sorts of flowres. All fortune willing it, and her destinie withall, this fayre yong heighfar playing and leaping from hill to hill, vnfortunatly fell and brake her necke, and with her fall dyed. This heardman simply slayed her, & with her faire skin made him an opé cassocke sauage fashion. Now I leave you to imagine the rage and madnesse of this Bull, lacking his fayre yong heighfar, that like other Bulles wandered vp and downe to seeke her. In this raging bestiall leue of his, the heardman foolishly cast vpon him the cassocke made of the heighfars skinne: which this Bull seeing, runneth fiercely vnto the



heardman, lowing and snuffing extremely, in so much, as if the heardman had not bied him quickly to haue cast it off his backe, the Bull had forthwith paunched him. The clowne being mad with Charino the Bull, that had scared him thus,

thus, threw his hedging bill at him, and hitting him full on the knoe, hee cutte him such a gash, as he had bene as good almost haue hewght him. So this poore Bull with his wound was left in the field, not able to goe after the heard. The heardman, after the time of gisting his rattell came out, and that the season of the yare did haste him home, to preserve the beasts from the sharpe and bitter weather of the mountaines, hee brought them into the plaines againe, and deliuered vp his account of them al, shewing in steade of the heighfar, his cassocke made of her skinne, declaring her death, and the Bulles reparture, saying, that the Bull being in loue with her, (and in his chiefe pride) ran his way, and strayed so farre, that hee went quite out of sight, and could neuer be set eye on againe: so that the owner amazed



with that tale, contented himselfe. This poore Chiarino left all alone and sickly, limping went feeding vp & downe,

The second part

and stepp by step halting on (passing through many mountains and hilles) in many dayes he happened to come into a solitarie (but fertile) countrey, inhabited with infinite number of wilde beasts: and meeting there with good pasture and better ayre, in time he wared whole and sound as ever he was, saving that age had stollen vpon him, by meanes whereof he had quite forgot Incoronata: to wit, the crowned heighfar. Yet continuing thus without any like of his kind, he rored and yelled amidst that valley and caues, whose lowing eccho rebounding backe with terrible sound, impressed a maruailous feare in all the heard of wilde and sauage beasts. The Lion that was king of all the rest, hea-



ring the hollow & fearefull noyse of this mightie Bull, not acquainted before with the like noyse, notwithstanding his hardi-

hardinesse, yet was hee soze afraide and amazed both, and durst not once soz shame say, I am afraide. In the end perplexed thus, hee resolved to send a spie: and calling to him secretly the wilde Boze, hee sent him straight to see what new and strange thing that was. This wild Boze running through thickets, thornes, byers, and hedges, at length came neere to the Bull. And when he saw so goodly a beast, with his sharpe hornes so pointing out, and with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and blazed starre in the forehead, so well shaped withall, hee stood in a maze, as one overcome with feare: and so much the more, because at that instant the Bull put forth thzee or foure terrible lowes. So that the poze wilde Boze was driven soz feare to hide himselfe in mudde, all saue his head onely. Now when hee espied his time, hee returned to the Lyon, and told him the qualitie and condition of this most terrible beast. I doe not tell you now what feare this Lyon had, that princelike kept his denne, as King indoe of all the rest: and that was a Wallace soz the Counsaile, a Chamber of presence soz his Gentlemen, wherein they gaue themselves to disport. But of this Kingly feare was ware a sauage Asse of long appointed eares, and priuie to the same also a Hoyle, brother to the Asse, which both determined to vnderstand the cause. The the Asse, Aunt to the Hoyle, and Mother of the Asse, chanced sodainely to heare certaine whisperings amongst them, & one softly to say to the other, It is no maruaile that the King cometh not out of his denne. It is no maruaile neither that hee goeth not a hunting, hauking, fishing, tourneying, and iusting, otherwhile as he was wont to doe. The other answered: It is certaine that hee is afraide of that great and mightie Beeste, and that hee suspecteth his kingdom should be taken from him. Dost thou not marke his crosse answers, how wide from the matter: he is so full of choler, that hee will speake to no man, neither suffer any to

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spake to him, so as he is not to be dealt withall by any. The shee Ass: understanding the effect of their talke by discretion, stepping in betweene them both, shee would needes make the thirde, and say her minde to. He that is wel cannot keepe him so. The Lyon taketh you both for his friendes, therefore seeke not, I pray you, that that pertaineth not to you. What a goodpere haue you to doe to meddle in his matters: are yee out of your wittes, or weary of your liues? bee what will bee, attend you on Gods name to your businesse: for he that is basse in that he knoweth not, nor toucheth him not, and that concerneth not his Arte, if any mischance lighteth on him, he hath but that he hath iustly deser-



ued, as I will tell you hereafter a tale of an Ape, and what happened to him, because hee would needes meddle with a craft,

craft he had no skill of. But before I beginne to tell you, I will make a little digression with two words.

IT hath beene an old and true opinion, that for the seruant to search his masters doings, is but naught and vncomely too: but to desire to know the Princes causes or affaires, is of all other yet most dangerous. And naturally whoso is giuen to bee a searcher out of other mens doings, hee can neuer be reckoned good nor honest. Now giue care vnto the tale.

A tale of an Ape medling in that he had
no skill.



There was an Ape in our masters woods, which made many prettie toyes and deuises with his hands: for I that carried home the wood from thence saw it, and therefore I can be witnesse of it. But one day being busie to meddle with an art he had no skill of, in steade of a fish he caught a frogge. I say therefore, that a labouring man of ours went one day to the wood, and hewed out a lode of wood, which laying on my backe, I carried home. It fortuned one day that hee cloue certaine logges or billets not very bigge: and to make them fit for burdens, he hewed them with a long axe, riuing them with wedges out of hand, y the wood opened, so that giuing foure strokes with the beetle, he layd them on the ground in peeces. Now this blessed Ape got him vp to the top of an oke, and looked diligently after what manner this labourer hewed his wood in so small peeces, & was very desirous (as it seemed) to pzooue it with his owne handes, if he could like wise doe the same, and he had his desire. The wood cleauer hauing clouen one halfe asunder, left it euen so, and went and layde him downe in the shadow to take a nappe: so that the wedges and axe remained in the wood. Straight com-

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meth doth he this foolish Ape from the Dike, and ketcheth hold on the scale of the Ape, and tampered so long withall, that at length hee gate it out of the logge: but even with his striving, the ape comming out at a twich, vnwares layde him alongst on the blocke, and one of his legges unhappily slipt into the clift, whiche closing together, held his foote as



fast as might bee, so that for extreme paine he cryed out as he had been gelt. The cleauer of wood that lay not farre off, hearing this noyse and lowde crie, ran to the place, and saw this foolish beast caught fast in the legge. Which then too late espied his beastly follie, that hee looke vpon him to meddle in things that pertained not to him, when hee sawe this churlish clowne lift vp his armes with a Bat in his hands to pash his bzaines in peeces, which he full dearelie bought with the losse of bzaine and life.

It

IT is not good therefore, I tell you plaine, for you to deale in Princes matters, to search out their meanings and intents. If needes yee will, marke well my words, and say I told it you. Vpon my life yee both in the end shall fee the smart and paine thereof. The Asse perswaded by his mothers words, left off his enterprise; but the proude Moyle sayde, I intende to know them, and therefore I will ge me to the Court. And I will you know, deare mother, that manuell craft is one exercise, and to know to behaue themselves in Court, is another arte. Thy words in part are good, to cause them refraine from doing things they cannot bring to passe. But to mee that must remaine in Princes Court, I may not goe so plainly and simply to worke, but must yse euerie one with arte, feeding still their humour: to deale in others matters with deceit, and in mine owne to haue a subtile witte, deuising still all I may to bee chiefe about the Prince. And that that now I haue told you, I haue long since determined to doe. In Princes Courts, he that proceedeth not stoutly in his matters, besides that hee is thought a coward, they take him for a foole. What? know not you that Fortune fauoreth still the proude and stout? Thinke ye my stoutnesse will not fauour mee, accompanied with the malice of vnderstanding, and with the pride of reputing my selfe of Noble bloud, which preheminences obtaine happie state in Court: and he that hath the name to bee wise, subtile, sharpe of witte, and with that to bee of Noble house, hath made him already a Cloke for sinne, and a garment for his naughtinesse. That that I haue sayd, I speake with iudgement, and for prooffe thereof, I can alleadge you infinite examples. The Peacock, though his sayre taile couer his foule feete, yet it is not said that he scrapeth in dunghill at all, but he is reputed the sayrest foule of two feet. The flesh of the Tortoise, that is so good & wholesome for man, is not readily sold, but rather lotheth many,

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because of his vgly sight. If I doe but looke well into Princes Courts, none goe great thither, and thole that come to greatnesse, clime by diuers degrees. One for vertue, another for strength, and some (be it spoken with reuerence of those beasts that haue vnderstanding) for malice: others by continuall service, and numbers by other meanes. Hee that riseth thus in greatnesse, and is noble and vertuous, it seemeth he goeth into his proper naturall house: but he that commeth to that greatnesse with malice, and fayned appearance, he may make iust account, I say, that they are but lent him.

¶ Yea mary, now thou comdest to vnderstand me, therefore and thou be wise, goe not to the Court howsoeuer thou doest. For if Fortune should make thee great, whether it were by arte, subtiltie, or deceit, the Lords and Peeres that are fine and cunning, and know all the poynts of malice, would doe to thee, as a Iudge of the beasts did to the Wolfe. And hearken how.

A tale of the Wolfe concerning breach of promise.



A Wolfe was taken in a snare, that a Shepheard had pitched at the foote of a hill (where euerie morning he found the haunt and tracke of the Wolfes secte) and at that time there passed by another silly Shepheard, whom the Wolfe called to him, and made a bargaine with him, that if he would loose him, he would neuer take any of his sheep, & thereupon gave him his faith. The Shepheard newly come to keep sheep, like a foole beleeued him, and loosing him indeed, let him go. The Wolfe being at libertie, strayed not farre but he had gotten a fatte Weather by the necke. The shepheard seeing that, complained, and appealed to the Iudges, and told them the

the pleasure hee had done him, and what the Wolfe did promise him. The Wolfe being brought before the Judges, denied that hee promised him ought : and if they would needs



make it that he had made him a promise, he sayd that in that place where they say he had promised him, he would goe from his word againe. The Judges agreed, and went together to the place. The Wolfe being come to the foote of the hill, sayd to the shepheard, Was I here? Yea, answered he. And here then, sayd the Wolfe, before these Judges I doe vnlay it again. Nay, sayd the Judges, (knowing his malice) it will not serue thee, vnlesse thou wert fast tied in the snare, even as he found thee. The Wolfe glad to be released of his promise, (being indeed a subtil beast, but yet not drawing so deepe as the Judges vpon the sodaine) beastly suffered himselfe to be snared againe as the shepheard found him.

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O, now thou art safe, sayd the Shepheard, keepe thee there, deny it now a Gods name. I giue thee leaue, thou shalt mock mee no moze I warrant thee. Whilſt this matter was a doing thus, the other Shepheard commeth in the nicke, that firſt had pitched the ſnare, and ſo tooke the Wolfe for pray (as of right hee might) and ſorthwith hee flew him with his ſheepe-hooke. So that now you may heare how they fare that liue vpon deceit. Go not therefore I ſay, if thou meane to clim: to high degree, by ſuch balawfull and diſhoneſt meanes. Then ſayde the Aſſe vnto the Moyle his brother, as followeth.

Brother Moyle, our Mother hath reaſon, and ſure ſhe telleth thee true. Thou promiſeſt largely to thy ſelfe. Thou ſeekeſt when thou art caught, not to looſe thy ſelfe, but to catch others, with no profite to thee, but hurt to others: and this is not thy way to deale. Therefore I my ſelfe perſwade thee now to tarrie, and bidde thee not to goe. Shee ſayth true, anſwereth the Moyle. But I ſhal tell thee, brother Aſſe: a ſimpler beaſt in the world then thou, liueth not. Thou proceedeſt ſimply like a good goole. Thou careſt for no more, ſo thou haue three or foure Thistles to gnaw vpon, and a little water to drinke ſerueth thy turne. I pray thee tell mee, are there not in the kings Court many meaner in all conditions than I? If Fortune haue fauoured them, why the goodyere ſhould ſhee not alſo fauour me? If I had not many times ſeene (ſayd the Aſſe) a little Aſſe cate a great bundell of ſtraw, I would yeeld to thee, and confirme thy opinion. But woteſt thou what? a little Axe ouerthroweth a great Oke. The arrowes for the moſt part touch the heights, and hee that clymeth vpto the toppes of trees, falling, hath the greater brooſe. But I ſee, deare brother Moyle, thou ſhakeſt thy head at mee, and that thou little forceſt my wordes: and ſure, I were a great and monſtrous beaſt, to perſwade my ſelfe

selfe to obtaine that, which our mother could neuer reach vnto. But sith it booteth not to perswade thee, and that thou art selfe-willed, and bent to goe to the Court, (compelled



thereto by a natural instinct, which for the more part driueth euery one headlong forward, and that thou canst not shunne it) I will yet shew thee what fauour and helpe I can : but by the way take this for a lesson.



E As the first thing, thou shalt fly ignorance, which euer sitteth still, and doth nothing, and hath two great eares, as those of mine thou seest : but her feete take part after the Griffin, and part after the Ass. One part signifieth, that the ignorant are familiar Asses, and the other, that they are greedy

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of honour, and of the profite of good deserving beastes. Those long eares signifie the ignorant, which will heare all others doings, and beleue they know all things. Thou must also be true to thy master, and when thou art once retayned in seruice, thou must not betray thy Lord for any gold or corruption in the world. For many times those that are in fauour with princes, and neere about them, are sought vnto to practise to poyson them, to kill them, to do them some mischiefe, or else to robbe them of their treasure, and to subuert their whole state. For no respect in the world, whilest thou art in seruice (no, after) see thou deceiue him not of a mite. I doe aduise thee also to be patient. For these Lords and states, I



tell thee, for the most part are fantasticall, and I maruaile not of it at all: for indeed the Princes matters and affaires doe so occupie and trouble their heads, that God knoweth they

they are full of passions, and can ye blame them? Therefore sometimes, will they, nill they, they loue and hate againe. And when thou periwadest thy selfe (by reason of a few smiling lookes they haue otherwhile giuen thee) that thou art in high fauour, then they seeme not to know thee. And thou must not also looke after recompences of thy service, though unhappily thou hast perhaps bestowed five and twentie yeres time, and thy youth withall, and yet notwithstanding hast not bene the better a rush for all this: and another in foure dayes is made rich. For thus thou shouldest but wzap thy selfe in care to thine bndoming, and yet the thing nothing remedied. And what: they will not sticke to play thee many of these pranks. Therefore he that cannot beare it patiently, listeth vp his head, and a stie lighteth on his nose, and biteth him with these and such like Courtly graces, and so goeth his way: so that hee loseth his time and peeres. Patience therefore, that oft goeth to sleepe with Hope, bringeth thee at least to such ende as thou art not ware of, and sometime it carrieth meate in mouth, and getteth thee some what. Feare generally must be thy right eye to guide thee with. Thou must feare the enuie of Courtiers, for they will make thee stumble, and lay thee flat on the ground vpon thy nose. And the more thou growest in fauour with thy master, and that he giueth thee, and maketh thee fatte in purse, so much more take thou heede to thy selfe, and looke about thee. Now marke well what followeth.

The vnthankfulnes of Masters.



Yrisso (one of our corporation) was a certaine beault, that if thou hadst known him, thou wouldest rather haue taken him for a flouently beault, then a man. He brought y^e a Sow, and made so much of her, that he himselfe fedde her with one

H 3 hand,

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hand, and with the other he clawed her. And when this Sow had oftentimes brought him Pigges, and that good store at a farrow, he styed her vp, and fatted her, and when shee was fat (forgetting the loue he bare her) he stucked her, and in time ate her. There are such like Masters that claw thee with one hand, that is, they giue thee fayre words: with the other they feede thee, to witte, they giue thee draffe. And when thou hast serued them (which is vnderstood by the bringing forth of pigs) a time; & spent thy youth: & if Fortune be thy friend, then they giue thee, and make thee rich. If thou die before thy good happe, farewell thou, so much is saued. If thou liue



long, and art growen fatte, some blast of displeasure may call thee to *Coram*. So art thou chopt vp, the lawe proceedeth on thee, and shortly all the fatte and grease thou hast gotten before, melteth into the Princes Coffers. Howbeit, I may tel

it to thee (be it spoken without offence of beasts of vnderstanding) there is good prouision made to the contrary now adayes. For whatsoeuer becommeth of themselves, they make all sure that they can: let the carcas go where it will, the fat and grease they haue gathered, is betimes disposed to others for feare of that they looked for. And thus all things are dayly preuented by policie. I say no more. This is the world, and so it goeth. Keepe this in minde, and hearken further.

If fortune fauour thee, so that thy Master make such account of thee, as he cometh to aske thy counsell in any thing: do not as many counsellors do, and those that are in estimation with Princes: which thinking to please them, give them counsell according to the profite they finde for them, and according to the Princes passion, I may not say, will, and right. But bee thou bolde to say truely and vprightly, not looking in any bodys face. If thy Master should happen to frowne vpon thee, and that he were angry, in any wise hold thy peace, and replie not againe as others do, neither shake thy head, as though thou mislikedst, but get thee out of sight, as though thou wert not hee. Neuer be afraid of bending his browes, or of a frowning looke, as long as thou standest vpright, that is, that thou proceedest truely and honestly in thy doings. Sometimes they giue thee faire words, and do to thee as the Fowler that catcheth Thrushes, that cried out for cold of his handes amongst the boughs: and the Thrushes that were in the cage to make a noyse, said that he cried for y he was sorry they came to stoop to the bird-lime. So, said a little bird, looke to his handes, and let his eyes alone. Take alwaies heed to the doings and not to the words. Knowest thou not of the Quaille that hung out of the window in a cage, & a sparrow-halke seeing her, stooped downe to the cage, and sayde vnto her, Daughter mine,

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be not afraid, make no noyse, for I bring thee good newes: and beganne to tell her strange and pleasant fables, and in the meane while with her talents shee beganne to teare the wyers of the Cage. The Quaille leauing to giue eare vnto her babblings, seeing her working wel inough, beganne to be froward, and to bestirre her: Insomuch as her Master hearing her fluttering in the Cage (knowing there was somewhat about her) ranne to the window, and so saued her. Trust not therefore I say, the words of such, but beleue their doings, and alwayes say and doe thou well: giue good counsell, and be alwayes praysing of thy Master. And if thou see him take vpon him any enterpryse for his profite or reputation, commend it, and exalt it: assist him, and encourage him to it. Thou must be wise also thou reach not too farre, that thou take not more vpon thee than thou art able to discharge, but alwayes keepe thee within bounds, if fortune should neuer so little fauour thee. For the fauour of the Master is a hill full of good flowres, and wonderfull fruits and plants. But in this hill there dwell most cruell and terrible beasts. Some spitteth forth furie, some poyson: one spitteth fire, another smoake: so that thou must alwayes bee armed to defend thy selfe, or else that thou may not bee offended.

THe Moyle being wearied with the cumbersome words of the Asse his brother, cutting off his talke, as one whose iudgement with ambition was corrupted, he took his heeles, and on his way to the Court hee flingeth to this Princely king and Lion. And being come into his maiesties presence, obseruing all maner of duties & reuerences pertinent to so royall a throne (as his subtile and craftie Moyle-ship knew well inough to doe) euen forthwith hee crept into his bosome, and got into his fauour, saying thus: The fame of your Royall Maiestie, which runneth through the world,
hath

hath made mee not onely to come to humble my selfe, and to do my dutie, but also to offer your highnesse my service, putting him in remembrance also, that many yeeres agoe (in their first yong flourishing age,) the Asse his brother and he were very familiar with his Maiestie, and in maner all one



with him. And shewing him that he was able to doe his Maiestie service in many things, he kissed his feet, and offered him armour and horses to serue his Maiestie and the Realme, adding thereto, that it would please his highnesse to accept his poore offer, saying, that a little tooth-picke doth serue to the greatest Prince, which he alwaies occupieth in his mouth, being reckoned one of the chiefe places a man hath.

The second part

The poyles words greatly pleased the King: and turning to his Lords, he sayd, Sure, my Lords, mee thinketh he hath a deepe iudgement and capacitie, and as I remember, in their very youth his brother and hee had excellent wittes, and for, I pray you now, how trimly he is come forward; I promise you hee hath spoken verie clarkely. Surely, he is able to doe vs good seruice at all times when wee call him. And to conclude, my deere Lords, vertue cannot long be hidden, albeit for a time by some euill accident it be oppressed. Flame and fire also couered with violence, when it bursteth out againe, the weth the greater, and maketh way where it commeth. Behold how orderly hee

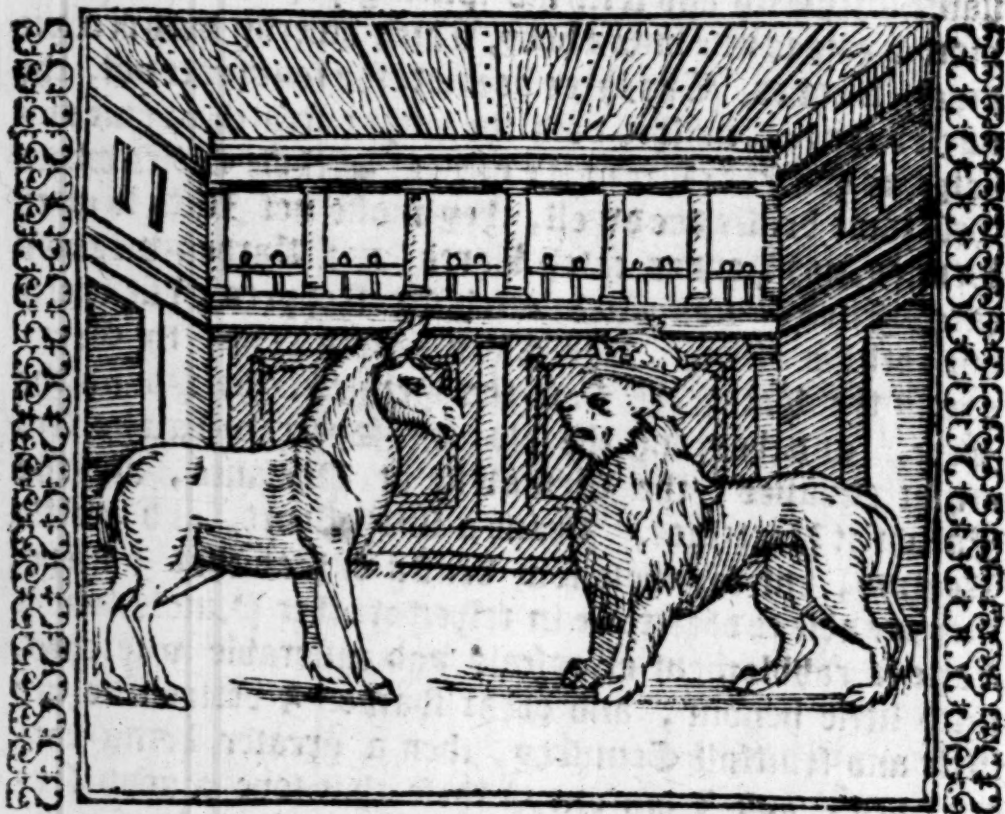


came to me. And though we cannot know his inward mind, and that it were not that it sheweth: yet is it sitting for a noble

noble Prince to entertaine him that commeth, not knowing him at all. Although the Needle pricketh, yet a man occupieth it to serue his turne, and is as necessarie as a knife. We will place euery one in his roome. The first seate is for the Elephants, the other for the Camels: the Apes in their place, and so forth, to vse each one according to his degree and calling. For the nayles may not be placed where the teeth are, nor the teeth where the eyes stand, much lesse the eyes in place of the heeles: but let euery member doe in his place, his office pertaining to him. A man to feed Serpents, were a strange sight and perillous. For he should not onely stand in danger to haue his hand deuoured of the Serpent, but to beeaine forthwith also with his spitting poison. Our Common-weale is like vnto a body, which diuersly doth occupie diuers meanes. The eares goe not, the faste heare not, the nayles cry not, neither doth the tongue scratch or giue any helpe, as doth the office of the nayles. In those Cities where these same beasts doe dwell, they make not Rats to catch Hennes, nor Hennes catch Hares, nor Garden-wormes catch Flies, nor Flies catch Grasshoppers, but euery one doth his office. The Cattle taketh Wile, the Greyhound the Hare, the Foxe the Hennes, the Hound the Hare, and the yong the old: the Sparrow-hawke flyeth at Quailles, the Goshawke at Pheasants, and the Falcon at Partridges. I haue a small Court, and a little Realme, but for those few beasts of head that I keepe, they are able to doe seruice in respect of other Princes, which keepe a rabblement of rascals and miserable wretches, with little honour, and great shame. I better like my little and fruitfull Countrey, then a greater being barren: yea, and I am one of those that loue a good seruant, though hee bee a stranger, as I doe those of mine owne Countrey. The fruites of our Orchard are good, and those that are brought farre off, are not ill.

The second part

If we should feede of no other but of our owne fruits, we should seldome fill our bellies, saying, I will none of them, because they are none of ours. Then turning to the people, with a certaine louing aspect, hee followed on his tale. The worthines of the mind and vertue, is that that is to be esteemed. That, sure, is the known shield and armes of the true Gentleman, and not the greatnesse. The King indeede of right ought to embrace men of such vertues and qualities, rewarding euerie one according to his merites, and not to shew partialitie to any, and to banish out of his Court al those that seeke for singularum commodum, & neuer to repute them for his friends, nor to accept them for his



seruants. After these and a few other words he spake, hee tooke his leaue of his Lords, and withdrew himselfe into his
with

withdrawing Chamber (as all Princes of like estate are wont to doe) calling the Moyle to him, and secretly they communed. Who, when hee saw the king make of him, and that he layd his favourable hand vpon the crope of his mallice, he wagged his taile, aduancing himselfe in his Ase-like manner, and finely couched in Rhetoricks his cloked flatterie, and when he saw his time, he spared not to speake, and thus he sayd:

Of the Turkie Cocke, and what happened to him.



Turkie Cock (one of the fairest, of the braggiest, and also the stateliest in all our quarters) was taken prisoner in the battaile of the Pigmies, and was sold to the king of Pheasants, with condition to be ransomed. Who seeing so phantasticall a beast with so great barbes, which sometime were a pale blew, sometime a skie colour, now changed from that to white, and then to blacke againe, he wondred to see those sodaine changes: and more, beholding his swelling and raising vp his feathers, putting forth that horne of flesh, he said he neuer saw before so goodly a wonder. And talking a little with him, hee found him of a bigge voyce, of few words, but resolute, so as hee made much of him. And wote ye what? thither came a number of beasts of his countrey (vnderstanding of his captiuitie) to ransom him. But he being high-minded, and reputing himselfe the chiefe bird of the dung-hill (as true he was) would neuer say he was a prisoner, but that he was amogst the Pheasants for his pleasure, & thus despised their fauor & the helpe of them all. On a time there came a friend of his to him, and secretly offered to giue him (that no man should know it) so

The second part

much gold as should redeeme him out of prison. But he refused it, and would none of it, because hee would not seeme to be a prisoner. In the end, (necessitie enforcing him, and remembring his case) he was contented to be counselled by that faithfull and louing friend of his, and closely tooke the money (that in fine doth all) and paid it, and so departed. For if hee had continued in that foolish reputation of himselfe still, and had dwelled in his obstinacie, he had perhaps dearely bought the price of his follie. It may peradventure seeme to your Maiestie, that I passe the bounds of modestie, if I should open to your highnesse my meaning hereby. I come as your Maiesties humble & faithfull seruant, and true friend, to tell your Maiestie, that I am sorry to see you go no more abroad a hunting, a walking, and sporting your selfe at your pleasure as you were wont, but that you keepe your Pallace still with melancholy, which was not your wont I know. Well, I stand now before your highnesse, readie to spend my life and goods in your seruice and quarrell: and if I might know your griefe, I make no doubt at all but I would labour so, that your Maiestie should be satisfied, and like of my seruice. If you be troubled for any matter concerning the state, or any other thing of importance; your highnesse must impart it with a few of your faithfull seruants, and such as you trust best: And although they be of the meaner sort, yet they may serue your Maiestie with hearty loue and good will, and do their best endeuour. I haue presumed vnder your Maiesties good licence to say thus much, because I reckon my selfe to be one of the faithfullest seruants your Maiestie hath euer had, or now retayneth.

The Lyon, as King of beasts, and that knew before by the wilde Bores report, the nature and propertie of this mightie beast the Bull, moued not a whit at theſe wordes, but wisely hid that inwardly, which hee openly

openly vnderstood, and with large words and new deuices
fayned diuers his particular accidents, saying that hee was
not well at ease, and found himselfe subiect to his ordinarie
ague. And thus the King and Doyle discoursing together,
(a happie chance for the Doyle, and an ill hap for the Lyon)
the Bull that was hard at the Court gate, gaue three or foure
terrible lowes, that the Lyon shooke againe to heare him, as
one that was more afraid now than hee was before, by
reason of the great noyse and rebound of his voyce: and not
able any longer to hide his griefe, hee sayd, This voyce is
bigge and terrible, runneth through my whole body, and in
counsell I tel it thee, (knowing thy troth and fidelitie to me)
I promise thee, I am afraid of my kingdome: and my rea-
son is this. That seeing the voyce of this fearefull beast is
so great (as thou hearest) it is like, his body is answerable
to the rest, which if it be, I am in no safetie. And now with-
out further ceremonie thou knowest the whole cause of my
sudden change and feare: therefore in this case I would be
glad to heare thy opinion and iudgement.

Mightie Prince, if no other noueltie, or occasion haue
caused you to reframe your pleasures, but this voyce
which I haue heard, me thinketh it is but smal, and not to be
accounted of. Your noble courage should not be afraid of a-
ny thing before you know it, and what it is, and whether it
be to be feared or not: as I will let your Maiesty know by this
tale I will tell you, seruing for the purpose.

Of the Foxe and his foolish feare.



Afore with all his familie changed his hole, and
got him to another, and hard by the same, there
was a little cottage, where dwelled a twentie
five Muletters with their Moyles, and euerie

The second part

morning betimes they came to lade them. You must vnderstand that the noyle of these sundrie sorts of belles and other trappings that they put about these beasts, made all the countrey ring with that madde noyle. The Fore hearing the sound of this ill-fauoured noyle, ranne quickly to hide himselfe in his hole, where he lurked still till the noyle was gone, which was such, that it feared the Pullen, and scared him from his pray. One day this Fore being on the side of a hill, heard againe this fearefull noyle of belles, and lifting vp his head to looke about him, there he saw these blessed Peoples comming with their bells, and laughing to himselfe, was ashamed of his simplicitie. The same day I vnto your Patellie, that my opinion is, that this your Patellies feare is such a like phantasse: and because your Grace should be informed with speed of this matter, (assuring your grace to keepe your grieffe secret) I doe offer my selfe, if it stand with your pleasure, to goe abroad into the Countrey, and to discover the thing vnto you. And so soone as I shall haue knowledge of the beast and of his qualitie, I will forthwith aduertise your Patellie how it standeth, what the matter is, and how this geare goeth about: And you shall know it euen as it is, I will not misse a iotte, lest you should be informed contrarie of some timorous beast, taking one thing for another. Wherefore I beseech you sir, comfort your selfe, and let him alone that knoweth it. And thus he tooke his leaue, and trotted from the King. The King highly commended his counsaile & aduice, and willed him to dispatch what hee had promised.

THis worshipfull Moyle was scant out of sight, but the Lyon began to haue hammers in his head, and to imagine a thousand strange deuices, and grew in choler with himselfe, suspecting and fearing both at one time, and sayd, Well, what and he double with me: yea, and how and if he beguile

beguile me, with his cloked colour to doe me good? Sure his
 soothing words doe not like mee, mee thinketh he is too full
 of them. May not he tell him with the terrible voyce, that
 I am afraide of him? and out of doubt, for as much as I can i-
 magine, he cannot but be a beast of a maruailous strength, &
 adding thereto the others treason, it is another maner of
 thing, than to be but afraid onely. For betweene them both,
 they may vtterly vndoe mee. Many other mishaps fall out in
 this bucke, that, if I had not this thought (feeling my feare)
 might happen. And peradventure too, this beast is enemy
 to the Moyle, and will set him vpon mee, to the end that I
 should reuenge some iniurie done him: and if hee be as vn-
 happie as hee seemeth for, out of doubt hee will not faile to
 put a flea into his eare. Sure I shall be driuen to flie and haue
 the worst, O wretch that I am, what haue I done? alacke, I
 see I haue done amisse, I haue taken a wrong Sow by the
 eare, and so going in the darke, I must needes fall. And thus
 the Lion out of one doubt leapt into two or three more, and
 stood betwixt life and death, with no lesse hope, then great
 feare. He went vp and downe his Pallace, like one halfe lu-
 naticke, fretting and chafing, now aboue, then beneath, still
 looking for the Moyles comming, which had broken his ap-
 poynted houre with the King: yet at length, looking out at
 a window (which opened to the plaine fields) he espied the
 beast comming with a wondrous ioy. His Moyleship braue-
 ly yerked out with both legges, and liuely shooke his
 eares and head. Hee brayed and flung as he had beene mad.
 The Lion, as though he had not beene greued at all, retur-
 ned againe into his place, and looked for the Moyle. Who
 arriued, was receiued ioyfully, and with good countenance
 of the whole Court. The King, after these graue solemnities
 and ceremonies done, retired into his withdrawing Cham-
 ber with the Moyle, & vnderstanding by him, that this beast
 the Bull was faire, gentle, and pleasant withall (and that for

The second part

no respect he should once seeme to suspect any thing in him, but if it had beene his Maiesties pleasure, hee would rather haue brought him to his presence, to haue done his dutie to him) he reioyced much, and for very loue and kindnesse, embraced and kissed him an howre long together. And hearing by him, that this Bull was wise, and of good capacitie, and able well to execute, he sent him backe againe with charge to bring him to the Court, at least to vse all meanes and perswasions hee could possible to bring him thither. The Moyle putting on a new paire of shooes to doe the Prince seruice, galloped as hee had flowne, and straight hee was with the Bull, whom hee found lying in the shadow, chewing of his cudde: and the Moyle lying downe by him, began to talke in this maner.

O Faire Bull, and more then beloued Brother: know thou, I am Secretarie to the King of all vs vnreasonable beasts, and am sent to thee from the Lyon most puissant and mightie, not onely of men, but of strength aboue all other vnspeakeable: And as a friend I come to tel thee, that this ground thou feedest on, and dwellest in, is not thine, but pertaineth to his Maiestie. By reason whereof, he hath many times put himselfe in armes, and assembled his force, with mind to giue thee battaile, and chase thee out of his Realme, and peradventure, to take thy life from thee also. But I that am to him as I am (it maketh no matter,) was a meane vnto his Maiestie (as it is the part of all honest beasts) and tooke vpon me this iourney to thee, and haue promised the King in thy behalfe (I know thou wilt not deceiue me) that thou shalt come vnto his Maiestie, adding further to, that if thou hadst knowne his Maiestie had bene at hand (as hee was indeede) I was bold to say thou wouldest haue come to his highnesse, and humbly haue done thy dutie to him. Assure thy self, he is a King, that honourably

honourably entertaineth, rewardeth, and requiteth any service done him by his faithfull servants, and hee is not alio



forgetfull of his friends good wils. And if thou wilt be but such a beast as thou oughtest to bee, I warrant thee thou shalt set thy foote by the Kings, and bee no lesse thought of than hee and will be, till he, thou shalt bee as well fedde euerie day as hee. If thou wilt not come, advise thee, I have sayd, thinke vpon it: thou art old ynough, therefore thou knowest or shouldst know what thou hast to doe. Hee is King heere, and will bee King too. If thou wilt not shew thy selfe a subiect, the King is to doe as hee thinketh good: and so I leave thee. The Bull that had no moze the white some in his mouth, and had lost his lustie courage, wanting his yong and woonted force, considered of it like an aged body,

The second part

body, as he had beene a gelt Oxe, that had drawen in plough a dozen yeares, and answered many wordes confusedly, running from one thing to another: & thus they went debating and kneading of the matter together a good while, the Bull standing rather in feare than hope; which feare, this Hoyle with his true reasons, brought out of his head againe. The Bull perswaded by the Hoyle, was contented to goe with him, relpyng all upon his promise. Who gaue him his word, that he should by this iourney (in going to shew his dutie to the King, haue no maner of hurt, neither in word nor deede: and this promise alwayes kept, he sayd hee would willingly abide with the King. Then the Hoyle bound his promise



With a solemne oath, yea, and that with as great an oath as a Hoyle might sweare by, and that was, by the eares of the
Axe

And his brother. And then touching their feet together (I would say hands in beasts is understood) they kissed in the very mouth, even with their tongues, and so went on the nearest way. The King standing in his stately Carras, (mounted in the highest place of his Princely Pallace) looking round about the Country, thinking it a thousand yeeres till he saw this mightie Bull, behold, hee spied the Poyle comming, and the faire Bull by his side, marching demurely with his hard-hoyned head, that in shew he seemed a great Lord. Then sayd the King to himselfe, O, what a goodly proportioned beast is hee? my Kingdome without his force were nothing. And euen in that moment, at the first sight he



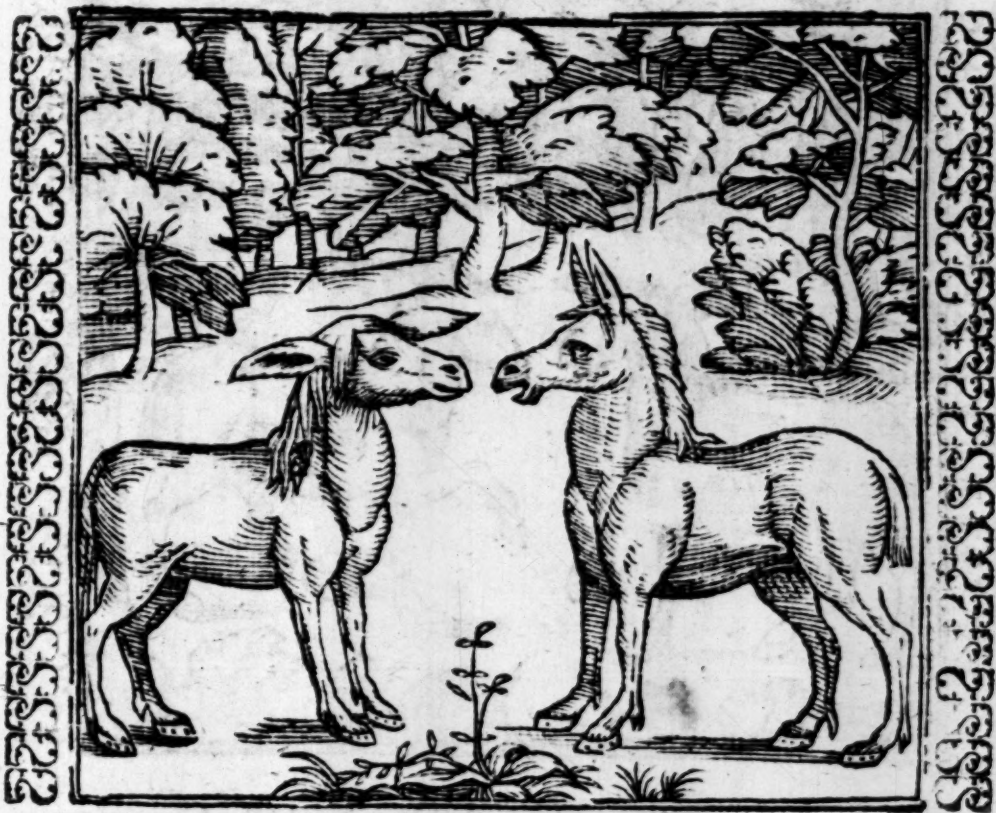
fell in loue with him. And now come to the kings presence, this Bull kneeled downe, kissed his hand, and saluted him, and

The second part

and did so finely and cunningly excuse his negligence in coming to his Maiestie, that the Lords standing round about the King, were ravished with his words, they did so please them. The King bade him stand vp, and willed him to tell the cause why he kept so long in those fields and what he meant to bray and roze so terribly. The Bull took vpon him the Orators part, and standing aside, from the beginning to the end he told him the whole discourse of his miseries. So that the whole auditozie pittying his mishaps, became his friends. This Bull in his Oration shewed himselfe to bee a great Bachelor in Rhetoricke, a great Master of Art in grauitie to expound things, and a maruailous high hill of eloquence. The King wondring at his peeres, commaunded straight Rables should bee provided for his Lordship, and gaue him an infinite number of seruants to waite vpon him, making him Prince of Bulles, Duke of Beeses, Marquesse of Calues, and Earle and Lord great Master of Ipyne, and with a wonderfull great provision hee furnished his racks peereley, and made him of his Princes Councell. After he had imployed him a while, he knew his worthinesse and discretion, so that in the end hee made him Viceroy and greatest Lord of his Realme.

THIS Moyle also, that liued in Court in seruice of the Prince, more than a few good words, courteous entertainment, and familiar accesse hee had to the King, could neuer get lands nor possessions: howbeit he obtained many prettie suites of the King, now for one man, then for another. Further, hee was so bold and familiar with him, that hee would not sticke to giue him word for word, nor forbear him an inch: And passed many things by the Bulles meanes, which his mightie Bulship gaue him gratis, for that he was as a sworne brother to his Moyleship. In the end, this Moyle growen thus great, beganne to looke high, and prouender

uenderpricked him so, that like a beast (forgetting himselfe) hee must needs take vpon him to reprove his Maestie of partialitie and ignorance: and hauing no bodie that hee might trust to breake withall, hee was readie to burst for anger. Wherefore hee was forced to goe seeke out the Ass his brother, and to make him priue to the matter, knowing hee had none so sure a friend to him whom hee might trust, but hee. When they met, he began to tell him at large his whole grieve and trouble, complaining of the ingratitude of the King all at once, that he had



so long folowed his taylor, and had neuer any thing of him worth his trauel: and said, If I had done no more but brought him out of the feare he was in, and in bringing the Bull

The second part

to his presence. And here he powred out to the Asse a world of wordes, sayings, and deeds. The Asse that heard him all this while, began now to speake.

I tolde thee ynough, that thou wouldest bee too busie in matters : in faith, brother, thy braine swimmeth now, Thou must not bee so fond to take all flies that fly in the Court: Thou shouldest haue considered this in the beginning, brother mine, (but thou wouldest not bee ruled) and haue perswaded thy selfe that this should happen to thee, and worse. Thou wert a very beast, a beast thou hast shewed thy selfe,



and a beast thou wilt continue still : but it skilleth no matter, as thou hast brewed, so bake, and there an ende. If thou be not called by the King to deale in his matters, why doest thou (foole) put thy hand in the fire, and meddlest with that thou

thou hast nought to doe? Thou that mightest haue liued quietly at home and at ease, what the goodyere ayledst thou to clyme to the toppes of trees? See now what thou hast done, and whereto thou hast brought thy selte: quite out of fauour with the Prince. Neuer sharpe thy knife, if thou wilt not haue it cut thy hand when thou occupiest it. What knowest thou whether the Bull lay this heauie burthen on thee, knowing now thy double dealing with him in his coming to the King? Wel, do as thou wilt; if thou carie a Snake in thy bosome, what can I do withall? Me thinketh, this thy mishap is much like to that that happened to the holy man in the other mountaine by a cheefe of that countrie: and because I would haue thee know it to serue thy turne another time, thou mayest heare it.

In the top of Pirenei Mountaynes, hard by Pampilona, a Citie of Nauarra, in a Mountayn called Verrucola dell'amiraglio (where the Diuell left Malagigi the notable Coniurer, when he brought him to the iourney of Roncisualle) there dwelled a solitarie man, giuen altogether to the contemplation of the high and celestiaall things of God, who was visited for his holines and doctrine of all the countrey. So it fell into the King of Canatteria his head to goe see him also, and thither he went. Who when he found him deepe in iudgement of high mysteries (as hee was most ignorant in base and meane things) he gaue him great treasure to build, and sustaine him with without trauayle. An olde long practised and beaten these hearing of this riches, imagined straight with himselfe to catch two Deues with one Beane: and one night he toke his iourney towards this holy man; and when he was come to him, pittifully bewailing the ill life he had led, hee prayed the silly soole to keepe him company in his prayers, and to teach him the good and holy commandements of the law. And forthwith hee gaue

L

himselfe

The second part

himselfe to fasting and prayer, so that this holy and simple man thought he would haue lost his wittes. And thus with his cloaked deuotion by little and little hee made himselfe master of the house and riches. One night this flout theese carped away a great summe and value, clearing the house of all that was ought worth (as a Barbers basen) and bought him a hogge. This holy deuout man rising in the morning, and missing all his necessaries, wondered with himselfe, but most of all he mused, that all his gold, siluer, and things of value were shrunke away. Yet he had such a head, that hee straight thought vpon the malice of his vn-happie scholler, lamenting much the losse of this strayed, or rather altogether lost man. But to heare of him againe, he wandered through many a Countrie, carefully seeking vp and downe, at least to meete with him, though he might not recouer his goods, and it grieued him soze to be in the midst of his sorrow, for the losse of the one and the other. This good man being in good hope yet, met in the way with two wilde and sauage Goates, which were at deadly sword together, and tryed it out by the heads for life and death, to which fray came also the wylie fore, that stepping in betwene them both, licked vp the streames of blood, that fell from their hard hoyned heads, and tending still this bloudie feast, not regarding the danger hee was in, they fiercely meeting their bodies together, crushed this fore betweene them both straight to death: Who deservedly payd his proud attempt. The holy man seeing this chance, kept on his way, and came at length to a great Towne: and because it was night, by chance he came to be lodged in a poore old beade-womans house that playd the Balwe, which had layd her egges for her selfe long time before, and then was glad to haue others to lay egges in her house, of which shee otherwhile liked to feede on and to take some little profit. But at that present time, the yong faire Hen she had in her house

house at halfe of the profit, had a Cocke by her selfe, and would be trode of no other. Now the Wawde seeing smal profit come of her egges, she tooke on like a mad woman. And the yong Ven keeping her selfe still to one Cock, she was not able to live so on it. This made the woman mad for anger, insomuch as she determined one day to give him a remedie for this: & the foolish Ven having appointed her friend & Lover one night, & prepared a certaine drinke to breathe him in his journey, and to make him lustie, it happened, she unwittingly changed it, & in lieu of her first & costly potion, she placed where her lover should lie, a receipt of Oppium. This Cock sleeping soundly, could by no meanes bee awaked: so that y^e poore broken Wawde went by & down the chamber, like one straght of her wits, & thought to goe out for somewhat to wake him, saying, that he y^e gave this potion, had sure changed Wollles: and going her way abroad to seeke remedie, the Wawde thought straght to dispatch him. And having prepared already a Quill which she had filled with fine venemous beaten powder, shee went and put it to the mouth of this sleeping Cocke, and blew at one of the entes to make it enter perforce into the body. But it happened farre otherwise then shee looked for. For even at that instant there came such a blast of wind from him that had the Oppium, that shee having her mouth ready to blow, receyved with the force of his winde, the whole powder into her owne bodie, which was made so strong, that forthwith shee fell downe dead. And thus wening to have delivered the yong Wawde from him, to have gotten the more gaine to her selfe, shee quit her selfe of her owne life. A man should never for any vile corruption relieue one, to hurt another. For neither doth Gods law nor the law of nature beare it. And in the end the world will hate such wicked meanes, though for a while & at y^e beginning it seemeth to fauor the. That this horrible fact & mischiefe was misliked, the world doth know it, testified

The second part

by so many written authorities: shewing, that he which gave himselfe over in pray to vice, and she for her wicked fast, were both buried together in one graue. The whole Planetes assembled themselves together to consult vpon conigne and solemne punishment, because they would not such wickednesse should passe without memorie, testimony and perpetuall record of each others dooe. And all ioyntly concurring together in consent, agreed to frame a notable Monument, as now followeth. They turned the Louer into a Hoyle, and the dead Woman continually rode vpon him



through wilde & sauage countries, still laying on him with a rod without ceasing. This holy man departed from his lodging, and the night following hee came to such another, in maner greater, or at least the like. A yong married wife, intised

rised by an old Bawd, fell to naughtinesse, and still as oportu-
 nitie serued, the yong man her Louer came into the gar-
 den of her pleasures. The husband being ware of her trade,
 fagned to goe forth, and saw all the becknings and promi-
 ses: So by and a sodaine hee returned into his house, and with-
 out any word at all, tyed his wines belly to a naked Pillar,
 and layd himselfe out to sleepe behind the same, where her
 leuer must needs come in: who walking at his appoynted
 howre, and missing of his purpose, went straight to the
 Bawd, and made her goe into the house, which by chaunce
 had the key given her of the fore-gate, by this yong wedded
 wife. And when she came in, striding her bound, she vnloosed
 her, and had her selfe tyed in her roome, and sent this plea-
 sant wife a way to fetch a good night. In the meane time
 the husband of this yong woman awaking, desirous to
 know how all things went, hee called his wife many times,
 but the Bawde would not answer for her, because shee
 would not bee knowne. The good man rising by in the
 darke, in a rage sayd, Wilt thou not answer me With that
 hee slew vpon her and cutt off her nose. The Bawde was
 whilht all this while, and durst not speake for her life. The
 yong woman that had bene leashed abroad, and sweetely
 taken her pleasure, returned home, and seeing the old Bawd
 thus unhappily dressed for her sake, it grieved her verie
 sore (yet glad her selfe had escaped the danger) and so vntying
 her, bound her selfe againe, and sent this wretched Bawde
 home without a nose. The Bawde departed thence, the
 yong woman called her husband, and making pittifull moane,
 shewed her innocencie: and that this is true, sayd she, behold
 my face (is as it was at the first) made whole againe by
 God, (restoring me my nose) because I am true to thee, and
 to let thee know thou hast done mee open wrong. The foo-
 lish husband ranne for the Candle, and found her nose fast to
 her face, (which he beleeued he had cutte off) as if he had not

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touched her, & asking her forgiveness, ever after he loved her entirely, and thought her honest. The old Crone and Balde returned to her house, with her nose in her hand, and her face all besmeared with blood: yet Fortune favoured her in this, that shee was a Barbers wife: and her husband rising early in the morning before day, to shave the taitles of the Honkies of Boxtingale, (for there there groweth haire on their Buttocks, and no where else) called on his old wife for his Combe-case and Razors with other trinkets. Now she being thus handled as ye have heard (loth to the wch her selfe) put it to adventure, and giving him all his conceits within the case, shee reached him the Razors in his hand, the blades not put into the hatts. The poore man hastie of his worke, in the darke hastily tooke the Razors in his hands, and all to cut his fingers: and then for anger (feeling his fingers cut) he threw them from him with great violence. With that this craftie old Balde cryed out amaine, Alas, alas, my nose. And taking one of those Razors, shee all to bloudyed it, and straight she wed him (her husband comming with the light) the blood, her nose, and Razor. The husband astonished at this, to see this in maner impossible hadde, shee standing stoutly to it, caused her friends and kinsfolks to be sent for, and pittifully complaining to them, they all together went to present this chauce to the Lords and Rulers of the towne, and made her husband bee punished. This holy man (as one indeede that saw this practise) loth to see the innocent husband suffer for his wifes false accusation, went to the Sessions at the day of his arraynement, to witness a troth for the sillie man. And as he was bent to speake in fauour of this poore Barber, hee sodainely espied that old beaten theefe that had robbed him, and whom hee went so long to seeke, who was euen newly punished for an old offence hee had done. This good man forgetting to follow the Barbers cause, and to doe that good hee came for, cryed out

out vpon the Judge for iustice against the theefe (as hee that
theefe had more mind of his gold, than of deuotion) and be-
sought him hee might haue some part of his owne th it was
left, since hee could not possible recover the whole. The
people that at this while had heard the Asses long discourse,
replied straight, and thus hee sayd:

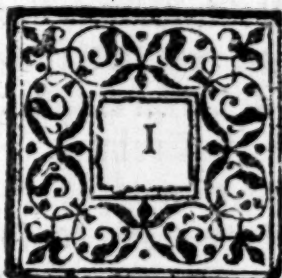
O, I perceiue your meaning well inough. (good brother
Ass) and I know I take thee right. If this holy man had
serued God, & not cast his whole mind on this worldly pelfe,
hee had not had that losse he hath, nor beene troubled as hee
is. If this carren Bawd had beene at home at her house still,
shee had kept her nose on her face. And that other Bawde
too, if shee had not minded to haue killed the Cocke of her
yong Henne, she also had not dyed. Lastly, the theefe had
not suffered death, if hee had let the old mans goods alone:
and my selfe (to say truely) should not suffer now such griefe,
if I had but onely followed mine owne businesse. I graunt,
that if I were as I was at the first, I would not once stirre a
foote to meddle in any bodyes matters but mine owne. But
well, well, what remedie now? since I am in for a Bird, and
cannot get out, and being readie to burst for spight I beare
the Bull that hee is thus made of, and set vp, assuredly
I will end it one way or other, by hooke or crooke, or it shall
cost mee the setting on, runne dogge, runne diuell. Sure as
a clubbe I will rayle some slaunder of him, to ease my heart-
burning withall, and to bring him, if I may, out of credit. And
this Cockle that I will sow, may perhaps bee profitable for the
King. For many times wee see, that men raysed to high de-
gree, comonly practise things hurtfull to the Prince & state,
or else that the subiects otherwhile gouerned by him they
mislike, doe straight rebell against the Prince. If I set in foote,
I tell thee it were well done of me, that the king might not in

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time receiue as much hurt of the Bull, as the Bull hath receiued goodnesse of him. The Assle lift vp his head, and gined at his brother to see his stubbornnesse, & sayd vnto him, O brother mine, I am sone for thee. I see thou art in health, and yet thou takest Phisicke to bring thee into an Ague: for vnder the colour of letting fall thine eares in token of humilitie, thou wilt fling out apace. Better sit stil, then rise and fall. Put vpon thee honestie and vpright dealing, let them be euer thy best friends and countenance: and lift not vp thy heart so much with passion, lest it happen to thee (not thinking of it) as it did to him, that shooting at rouers vp and downe in the woods, (supposing no body to be there) was shot at again with his owne shaft, and so hit in the breast, died straight. Thou playest see'st me, see'st me not, and perswadest thy selfe that none will spie thy wicked practises, when indeede thou shalt bee payde home, and neuer know who hurt thee. But I wonder how thou dardest once take vpon thee to offend such a mightie beast. Hee is wise, of great strength, and hath great credite: besides that, hee is in fauour, and doth what hee list: & what he doth, the King doth. O master Assle, sayd the Moyle, how like a foole thou speakest. Thou knowest nothing; if thou belecue that the greatest persons onely can reuenge, and none others. See'st thou not, that sometime the simple and ignorant doe not regard nor esteeme the good and vertuous, and many times doe them shrewde turnes and displeasures? The Commons robbe the Gentlemen. But what more? The little sometime eateth vp the great, and the coward killeth the valiant. And because I haue heard thee a while, & thou hast alleadged many fables & examples, thou shalt now listen to mee another while, & so we will consult what is to bee done. Iesu, thou makest this Bull wonderfull great, and mee but a poore beast, and of no account, but I pray thee yet heare mee, being poore and little as I am.

Of

Of the Eagle and the Beetell, and what com-
meth of selfe will.



In the clifts of Mount Olympus, there
haunted a yong Leueret, feeding continu-
ally in that place, and an Eagle spying her,
marked her for me where shee late, and at a
trice came downe to seaze on her. This
pooze Leueret seeing her selfe thus distres-
sed vpon the sodaine, called on the Beetell,
that was making certaine little balles, I cannot tell what,
and bade him helpe her. The Beetell fiercely turning to the
Eagle, bade her get her thence, and let her alone, for she was
his. The Eagle beholding the foolish Beetell how he stood on
his foete, stoutly aduancing himselfe, smyled, and laughing,
still fedde on the vnfortunate Leueret, till she had deuoured
her all, not weighing the Beetell one of the worst and least
feathers on her backe. The Beetell looked vpon her, and
put his finger to his mouth, and threating her went thence,
attending his balles againe, as who should say, Time will
come when I will be euen with thee. Within a while after,
the Beetell carrying this iniurie in mind, saw this Eagle in
loue, and dogging her to her nest, he came thither so oft, that
at length he found egges, and lifting vp his tayle, hee began
to rowle them vp and downe (the Eagle being abroad) and
rowled them quite out of the nest, euen in maner when
the yong Eagles were readie to bee hatched, and with the
fall they lay at the foote of the rocke broken and quashed all
to peeces. When the Eagle returned to her nest, and saw
(hauing a very good eye) her children in an hundred peeces,
shee pittifully lamented, the teares trickling downe her
cheekes. The little beast, that in a hole stood to see the end of
this tragedie, seeing the Eagle take on thus heauily, said vn-

to

to

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to her, Nay, nay, it makes no matter, thou art euen well serued, thou wouldest not let my Leueret alone. And with that hee shrunke into his hole, that the diuell himselfe could not find him out. So that, my good master Ass and deare bzoother, a man must be ware of will: for all things may bee brought to passe, and nothing is hard to him that determineth to doe it. Well, yet heare another, and then wonder as thou wilt. It booteth not to strue against the streame.

There was a Raven, that in the toppe of a great old Tree, in a hollow place of the same (where none could find out her nest) did euer lay her Egges. Behold, there came out of a hole at the roote of the old rotten Tree, a Snake, which leape by leape got vp to the toppe of the Tree, and sucked these Egges when they were newly layd: and worse then that, what provision of victualles soeuer the Raven had brought to her nest, the Snake still deuoured, so that the poore Raven could neuer haue her provision shee prepared against scule weather. The foolish Raven got her to the Foxe her Cousin, to aske him counsell: and when shee had told all and more, shee resolved straight to lie on the toppe of the Eagles head, and to pecke out her eyes, and thereupon shee desired to know the Foxes iudgement. Beware, sayd the Foxe, doe it not, for it will not fall out as thou thinkest. Dcest thou not remember what our Elbers were wont to say, that it booteth not to strue against the streame, nor preuaileth to bee reuenged on him, that is stronger and mightier than himselfe: but malice and treason onely must serue that turne. Therefore listen a little, and thou shalt heare this notable chaunce.

First of fellowship heare mee but foure words by the way, and then say on. That that must be, shall bee. The Bull was euen predestined great, thou a Moyle, and I an Ass. He
that

that is ordained to be a King, though he be a plowman, I belecue sure hee shall be king, and that heauen doth direct all things aright, and not otherwise. The examples are verie



good, but yet how things will fall out, the end will trie it. Now on a Gods name, say what thou wilt.

There dwelled a great Paragone of India, (of those that live a hundred yeeres and neuer moue their feathers) a Bird of the water, ayre, and earth, in a great thicke close knot of Rosemary, vpon a pleasant Lake, placed beneath amongst the little hilles spread ouer with hearbes and flowres: And alwaies in his youth he

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lived (as his nature is) of fish, the which with some deuice he took by Moone-light, with great sweate and labour. And now being aged, not able to plunge into the water with his wonted force, he was dzenen to flie into the ayze and fæde on Crickets, which being few in number, hee was almost starued for hunger. But one day standing by the Riuer side all sadde and melancholie, loe, there commeth a great Crabbe with her legges spread abroad, to the bankes side, which sayd, Sir Fowle, how do you? In faith, quoth hee, naught at home, for we haue ill newes abroad. I pray you what are they, sayd the Crabbe? Certaine fishers, sayd he, that within few dayes, with some engines and deuices will dze vp this Lake, and take vp all the fish: But I pooze wretch, that yet otherwhile had one, how shall I doe? I would I might saue them (since I am like to lose them) for the benefite I haue had so long time, and that I might take them out of the Lake, and flying, carrie them into some other surer place. The Crabbe hearing so ill newes, called to Parliament all the fishes of the Lake, and told them this matter. The fishes foreséeing the danger at hand, had present recourse vnto the wild fowle for counsell, to tell him how it stood with them, and sayd vnto him, If this bee true, out of doubt wee are in great danger, therefore giue vs the best counsell thou canst, as well for the loue thou bearest to this Lake, as for the seruice wee looke to doe to thee, honest Fowle. The Paragone that kne w there was good pasture and a fertile soyle, caught hold and bit straight, saying, The great loue I beare you, quoth he, deare bꝛethꝛen mine, for that I haue bene bred, fed, and brought vp in this Lake, euen to crooked age, maketh mee fruely to pittie ye, and sure, I am and will be readie to doe ye any good I can. Therefore in my opinion (and ye will bee ruled by mee) you shall doe best to get you hence, and farrie not their comming, for they will spare none, all is fish that commeth to net with them.

And

And because I am practised in the world (as he that goeth in every place) I can tell you there are a thousand places fairer than this, better, and a cleerer water, and were maruailously more for your profite and healths: and if ye be contented, I will tell yee where and how. All at once yielded to him, and greatly commended him, (O foolish fishes to beleue such a beast!) praying him to dispatch the matter with as much celeritie as might bee. He willed then some of them to get them vnder his pinions, & to hold fast with their bills by the feathers of his tayle: and so to trayne them on, he diued so farre vnder water, that they might conueniently fasten themselves in order to flie with the Fowle. And when they were mounted on his backe, he tooke his flight faire and softly to the toppe of one of those high Mountaines: and sitting downe on the ground, hee ate them all at his pleasure. This maner of fishing continued a while, because it went forward day by day as hee beganne, still filling his belly. But the shee Crabbe, that was rather malicious then not, imagined that this Fowle had wrought some deceit: and euen then there was a Tench that shee loued well, ready to go with the Fowle, as the rest had done befoze, and this Tench was so plumme and fat, that shee might well serue him for a good meale. In the end the Crabbe sayd, O Fowle, my deare brother, I would thou wouldest carry me to the place where the other fishes are. And he was contented. So she gat vp on horse-backe, as it were, and with her feet clasped the Fowle about the necke: and he straight mounted into the skies, as one that meant indeede to let the Crabbe fall and bzeake in peeces: and euen then hee espyed for the purpose a heape of stones, where he thought to worke this feate, to let her fall. The Crabbe beholding the garbage and offall of those dead fishes, seeing the imminent danger she was in, straight opened her mouth, and seized in the necke of the Fowle, holding as hard as shee could for her life: and shee kept her

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hold so well, that straight she strangled him, and the Froole fell downe dead, the Crabbe on his backe alive without any hurt at all. The Crabbe returned home to her Lake, and told all the mischiefe of the Froole, and in what danger shee was in, and how she had freed them all from his deuouring throte. Which vnderstood, the Fishes all with one consent gaue her many a thanke.

THe Foxe telling his tale, came to giue this counsell to the Rauē, that he should go into some neighbors house and steale a Ring, but steale it so, that he might be seene take it, hopping from place to place, snatching here and there, till he came into the Serpents hole. For by this meanes, being espied with the maner, euerie body would runne after him, & then he should let it fall into the Snakes hole. They to get the ring againe, would digge into it, and seeing the Serpent, they should by this meanes come to kill her. The Rauē liked the Foxes opinion, and robbed from one a Iewell of good value, & carryed it thither, whither all the yong people ran after him, & digging the hole, the Serpent came out amongst them, and they slew her. And thus with one little reuenge he quited many iniuries done him. The Asse that knew his subtile practises well inough, answered, And so am I of thy opinion, specially if one deale with a foole, or with onethat will put a visor on his face, & that imagineth none can make it so fast and fit as himselfe, and that trusteth altogether to his money, esteeming no body, & liues sitting in his chaire without any care. The Bull doth not so: for I haue alwaies known him in his affaires no lesse subtile than wise, and likes to heare euery body, but specially to follow the counsell of graue mē in his matters. And touching this matter, I dare boldly say to thee, and assure thee, that the Bull hath a great confidence in me, because I brought him to the Court, vnder the safe conduct of my word, (although it needed not) & the oath that I made him, will make him belecue me in any thing I say: and therefore

therefore let him come when he list, I haue done his errand well inough I warrant ye. Hee reckoneth himselfe safe with me, but I will play him such a part, as the vicious and wicked Foxe played another Lion(as the storie following reciteth) being like to haue beene deuoured of him.

Of the Foxe and the Lion, and of the Foxes deceit to kill the Lion.

There was a maruailous drought in Arabia Petrea, in that yere that the hote burning winds were: and as I remember, it was euen vpon the making of y^e Leap yere in that country, and being the first time also of it: so there was no water to be had any where, but only a little



spring in the top of the Mountaine called Carcobite. At that time there lay by that spring a braue & fierce Lion, which, as we poore beasts went to the water to quench our thirst,

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set vpon vs, and deuoured vs, or at least slue vs: So that hee made a Butchers shambles, greater then any Butcher maketh at Christmas against any feast. Fame blew forth this strange death and crueltie, so that the beasts compelled to assemble, dispatched Ambassadors to the Lyon, and offered composition, to giue him daily some pray to satisfie him with, and that they might not all die for lacke of water. The Lion accepted the condition, sticking to their offer, as one that had aduised himselfe well, considering that if he had not done it, they had all dyed for thirst, and he for famine, and thereupon agreed. The beasts drew lots, and on whom the lot fell, hee went his way to giue himselfe in pray vnto the Lion. So long these lots continued, that at length it lighted on the Foxes necke to be swallowed vp of this deuouring Lion, which seeing no remedie but die hee must (at least as he thought) hee deuised to reuenge the death of the rest, and to free his owne. And forth hee runneth apace vnto this Lion: and prostrating himselfe at his fecte, beganne to enlarge his old and saythfull seruice done heretofore to his ancient predecessors, and told him also, how hee was sent Ambassadour from the companie of the beasts, to signifie to him a strange happened case euen at that instant. And this it was. That the lot fell on a fat Wether to come to pay his tribute, and by the way another strange Lion met him, and toke him quite away, saying that hee was farre worthier to haue the Wether than you, and that (proudly) hee would make you know it. If you meane to maintaine your honour, I will bring you to him, and there you shall determine it betwene you by the teeth and nayles. The Lyon madde at this, little suspecting the Oye Foxes wiles and craftis, was readie to runne out of his wittes, when the Foxe beganne anew, My Lord, hee hath dared to say (with such arrogancie) that he will chasten you well inough, and let you know you doe not well, and that you should do better

better and more honozably to goe into the field, and there to
get pray, than to larry by the fountayne, looking that other
shoulde bring it vnto you, and as it were to put meate into
your mouth. And at the last he sayd playnly, you were but a
slouch & sluggardly beast. Come on, come on, sayd the Lyon,
shew me this bold and dangerous beast, bring me to him
where he is without any more adoe. The fore that knew
a well where they drew vp water with ropes, that the beasts
could not drinke of it, brought him to þ welles side, and said,
Sir, the Lion your enemy is within the well. He lustily
leaped vp streight vpon the Curbe of the well, and seeing
his image in þ water, he fiercely cast himselfe into the wel,
supposing to haue encountred with the Lion his enemy: by
meanes whereof he plunged himselfe into the bottome, and
drowned streight. Which newes brought vnto the beasts,
auouched for troth, they ioyfully embraced this crafty reco-
uered fore. Therefore sayd the Ass, Thou thinkst thou go-
est in clouds, & handlest thy matters in such secret that they
shall not be knowne. But if throught thy spight and malice
the Bull come to his death, what hast thou done? To hurt
him that is the bounty and goodnes of the world, it were too
great a sinne. Thinkest thou the heauens behold thee not?
Belæuest thou thy naughtinesse is hidden from Gods secret
knowledge? O master Foyle, thou art deceiued, thou know-
est not what thou doest.

Good brother Ass, say what thou list, I am selfe willed in
this, I tell thee, and out of doubt I will bring him out of
the Kings fauour, or I will die for it: and tell not me
of honesty or dishonesty. Tut, a figge, I am de-
termined. Happie man, happie dole.

Sure I will try my wit, and see
the end and vttermost
of my malice.



*The third part of Morall
Philosophie.*



Anno. 1601.



The third part of A. Hall
Philosophia.



London. 1651.

3 The third part of Morall Philo-
sophie, describing the great treasons
of the Court of this
world.

47



Can not too much exhort you (good Rea-
ders) to take some paine to continue the
reading of this Treatise, knowing how
much it will delight and profit you, having
already somewhat understood by that ye
haue read before, beside that ye shall vn-
derstand in reading this that followeth:

Where you shall know how much a wise Courtier may doe
e a double man, whose end was answerable to his naugh-
tie minde and life. Which God graunt may come to all such
envious and spitefull persons, that in Princes Courts (and
thorow Chyillendome) delight in so vile an Arte, and to com-
mit so detestable treasons. And now giue attentive eare,
and you shall heare.

Behold the wicked practises and deuilish inuen-
tions of a false trayterous
Courtier.

THIS worshipfull Moyle, when he had reposed himselfe a
few dayes, and had liuely framed this treason in his head,
went to the King, and shewed him by his lookes, that hee
was melancholy, pensue, and sore troubled in his minde.
The King that saw this perplexed beast, and dearly louing
him, would needs know of the Moyle the cause of his griefe.
Whom this subtill Moyle finely answered, and with these
words:

Most puissant and mighty Prince, I haue euen strived with
my selfe to hide the cause of my inward sorrow, which indeed

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is so much, as it can be no more. And albeit I haue beene many dayes in cōming to your Maiesty, seeking to ease some part of my trouble: yet I could neuer finde any deuice or meane to release my heauy and wofull heart of any one iote thereof. And this is onely growne (O noble Prince) of the great loue I beare your Grace, because it toucheth not onely your highnesse in person, but therewith the whole state of your Princely Monarchy. And I that am your Maiesties vassall & subiect, and a louer of the cōseruation of your Realme and Kingdome, am bound (wil I, nil I) to discharge my bounden duty to your Honour, which the loue your Maiesty doth beare me doth so cōmaund. Truly, the trembling of hart that I haue suffered, hath bene extreme, night and day continually vexing & tormenting me, when I haue thought of so dangerous a case. The thought that pricked me on the one side, was, to doubt that your Maiesty would not credit me, be trayning to you the daunger: and not disclosing it, I had not discharged the duty of a true subiect and faithfull seruant to his Lord. Compelled therefore to open (as is the duty of euery seruant) all that that any way may fall out to the hurt & prejudice of the Master, I come most humbly to signifie to your Grace the case as it standeth.

A very faithfull and secret friend of mine not long since came vnto me, and made me promise him, and sweare vnto him with great othes, that I should not tell it in any case, because he is a man of great honour and dignitie, and worthy to be well thought of and credited. And he told me, that the Bull had secret practise with the chiefe of your Realme, and that he had oft priuy conference with them. And amongst other things he told them all the great feare your Maiesty had of him, disclosing to them also your cowardly heart & small force. And he went so farre forth in termes of reproch & dishonour of your highnesse, that if his counsell, fauour, helpe, & good gouernment had not bene, as he said, your Maiesties
Realme

Realme (not knowing whether you are aliue or dead) had bin at this present brought to nothing. And furthermore, he did exhort them to assemble together for their profit, & to chuse him for their King: Saying, if they would doe this for him, he would take vpon him to driue you out of your Kingdome: & he being King would so exalt them, and shew them such fauour, that they should not find him ynthankfull; besides that he would acknowledge the whole benefit proceeding from them. And moreouer (the worst is yet behind) the more part of them, I sweare to your highnesse by the head of my brother, haue promised with speed to put it in practise, and continually they deuise the way to performe it. So that, inuincible Prince, take not Negligence for your guyde, but preferre and entertaine Diligence to preuent the trayterous prepared daunger, & to foresee the happy wished health of your Royall person. I was he that made him promise, your Maiestie should not offend him, nor once touch him when I brought him to the Court. I am he that euer liked & loued him as my deare brother. But yet am not I he, that will suffer or conceale so high a treason against my Lord and Prince. Tract not time, most noble Prince, in wondring at these things, but presently put your selfe in order for your safety: (so shall you meete with your enemye, and bee ready for him) lest your Maiestie by slouth vnwares bee taken tardie, as was the slow fish, which was taken in a lake with two others in company. And this is a certaine and true tale that I will tell your highnesse.

Of three great fishes, and what is signified by them.



In most vpon the borders of Hungarie, there was a certaine Lake, that bred fish of a marueylous bone, and that of monstrous greatnesse, as was to be found or heard of in the world. The King, because

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because of the wonder of this Lake, would not suffer it to be fished at any time: but that himselfe, when it pleased him, e-
uery certaine yeares did draw it drie. The King forgetting
the Lake a great time, and leauing his wonted fishing, three
fishes grew therein of a monstrous bignesse and vnspeak-
able hugenessse, the which feeding on the lesser, ate vp the flore
of the Lake, leauing it in maner without fish to that it was
before. Now, as still it chaunceth, euery thing is knowne,
the deuouring of these fishes was brought to the Kings eare,
in so much as he determined to goe fish the Lake for the
three deuouring fishes to eate them, that the fric might in-
crease. Order giuen to the fishers, he went vnto the Lake.
My Lord, you must know, that euery where there is of all
sorts, some restie, some liuely, some knauish, some good, some
naught, some madde, some swift, some slowe, and so forth.
I meane, that of these three fishes, one of them was maliti-
ous and subtile: the other of a high mind, and very stoute:
and the third was slothfull and timorous. An old Frogge,
that had many times with these fishes in discourse, to talke
and play at sundry other pastimes (the which knew ouer
night the drawing of the Lake) went the same night to seeke
out these fishes, and told them of the daunger at hand: and
euen as one would haue it, they were at the table with three
great Beles, although it were late, (for then fishes suppe)
and yet for all this newes they stirred not a whit, but made
the Frogge sit downe, and they began to Carrouse when it
was about midnight. So that within a while hauing take in
their cuppes, (bidding well for it) their heads waxed heauy,
and so to sleepe they went: Some at the table, some on the
ground, some in one place, some in another. At the daw-
ning of the day the Fishers began to spread their nettes, &
to compass the Lake, drawing all alongst. The Beles hea-
ring the noyse, got them into the mudde, that the very mapps
of Panigation could not haue discovered them. The subtile
and

and malicious fish hearing a noyse, ranne straight into a ditch, and entered into a little river where he was safe from daunger of the nette. The other was not quick, for the nets had stopped his passage, and because he was strong & slowe, he made as though he had bene dead, hauing his mouth full of stinking muddie, and so floated with the waues vp & downe. And the third was called of the Froge ten times, that hee should rise and awake: who, but all in vaine. Hee punched him for the noyse, & togged him again to make him awake, but it would not be. And hee, fat, like a sluggard answered him, I will rise anon anon: I pray thee let mee alone a while let me lie yet a little curtesie, & the haue with thee. Stile the Fishers went on apace with their nets, & let goe the water: and when they saw this great fish about the water, floating as I told you, they tooke him vp and smelled to him, and perceiuing he stonke, they threw him from them into the Lake again, and cast him into the same place, where they had already drawne their nettes, and so he scaped with life. They hapned on the third, which was, as a man would say, a certaine Let me alone, and drawne fish, and they tooke him euen napping: and when they had him (thinking they had done a great act to catch him) they carried him in haste to the King (but by the way I do not tell you of the bragges they made in catching this fish) alive as he was. Who commaunded straight he should be dressed in a thousand Kindes and waues, for that he was fat, great, and mightily fedde. Now your Quessie hath heard the tale of the slow and sleepe fish, I leaue it to your highnesse iudgement and determination, to foreseethe danger, reaping the profite: or to leape into it, bitterly ouerthrowing your selfe.

THe king set a good countenance on the matter, although these newes touched him inwardly, and seemed as they had not altered him at all, and with great modestie and

O

curtesie

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curtesie aunswered the Moyle, I make no doubt of thy true and faithfull seruice to mee, because I know thou canst not suffer so much as the shadow of the daunger of my estate and kingdome, much lesse the hurt of my person. Although many Princes and Lords in such case thinke themselves ill serued: yet is it meete and right that the good be rather led by vertuous instinct, then carried away from the right through displeasure receyued. I see thou wilt see mee good, and am sure that the loue thou bearest mee, maketh thee ielous of the maintenance of mine honour and estate. Yet it hardly entreteth into mee, and mee thinketh it strange (saue that thou tellest it mee, I could hardly thinke it, much lesse beleue it) that such wicked thoughts should breede in the Bulles brest to me, since by prooffe I know him in many things both good, faithfull, and honest in his seruice: and he knoweth besides my goodnesse to him, how I receyued him courteously into my Court, and that he may say he is made Lord in maner of my Kingdome.

Sacred Prince (said the Moyle) I beleue indeed that the Bull thinketh himselfe well intreated of your Maestie, (and good cause hee hath so to doe,) and that hee meaneth no hurt to your Royal person for any displeasure he hath receyued of you, or for any conceyued hate he hath towards you. And I thinke sure he taketh not vpon him so fowle an enterprise to other end, but because prouender pricketh him, and maketh him lusty to fling and play the wanton, and for that he is well he cannot see it, & that maketh him to deuise some mischief, weening to haue all in his hands, saue the very title of the King, and that this little, (hauing all the rest) which is also the most, is easie for him to obtaine. I suppose your Highnesse hath vnderstoode mee: now take what way you list. I know wel ynough, that an Ass laden with gold, may sleep more safely amongst theeues, than a King that trusteth traiterous officers and gouernours appoynted for the state. And
let

let your Maiestie be sure of this, that that which the Bull cannot compasse nor reach vnto by his owne force & others, he wil certainly practise by deceyt, vsing such means to bring him to it, as the Flea did to bring the Lowse to that passe hee brought him to, and that hee had long pursued, as followeth.

A tale of the Flea and the Lowse, and how the Flea was reuenged of the Lowse.



Here lodged an old Flea in the Chamber of a great Prince, and there dwelled with him also a gentle Lowse. The one continually fedde vpon little whitedogges of fine long haire, and after he had filled himselfe, hee retired with safetie all the day, and walked at pleasure.

The Lowse that was stronger of body, and bit harder, many times drave her from her pasture: so that the poore Flea was made for anger, she could not be reuenged. It happened that the Prince tooke to wife a beautifull young Lady, one of the most delicate & finest morsels that euer Prince tasted of in the world, and in that Chamber was his wedding bedde. The Flea drawne to the wedlocke bedde with the swæte saueur of her bloud, conueyed her selfe straight betwæne the sheets, and in her first sleepe she swætely fed at will on this angelicall foode. Now she bit her yonger thighes, then she gnawed her breast of congealed milke, anon she sucked her delicate and soft throte, another while she pretie playd her, pinching that swæte carcasse: and when she had filled her belly, she leaped away, and went to take her rest, shunning the day light. The Lowse attended to feed on Dogs flesh, (for at that time it was the order, that Fleas fedde of men, and Lice of Dogges) and liued in Gods peace. The Flea, whom extreme rage did gnaw to be reuenged of the Lowse, went to sake him out with this

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cloaked brotherly loue, and sayd vnto him, Brother, though
no cause moue me to deale friendly with thee, hauing re-
ceiued continuall displeasures and wrongs at thy hands, yet
I cannot reſtaine but I muſt doe ſome what for thee, ſince ſo
good occaſion is offered mee : and I am the willingeſt to doe
it, becauſe thou ſhalt know I loue thee, and wiſh thee
well. Thou ſhalt vnderſtand I feed euery night on the moſt
ſweeteſt bloud in the world : and woteſt thou who it is? it
is the beautifull and delicate yong Lady newly ſpouſed. If
thou wilt goe in my companie, I am contented to carrie
thee thither with mee, and will gladly impart my toyes and
welfare to thee : and henceforth let peace for euer bee conclu-
ded betwene vs. Agreed, quoth the Lowe. And with that
they louingly embraced each others, the Flea inuiting the
Lowe, and the Lowe accepting her bidding. With this
new cloaked reconciliation together they went, to the great
ioy of the Flea, not for the atonement made betwene
them, but for the opportunitie of time, that had ſo fitted her
to make her reuenge : and the more it gladded her too, that
her owne force and might being inſufficient to encounter
with his ſtrength, yet ſleight and policie ſupplanted and
exceeded his force. The night was come, the Prince and his
Lady were layd in bedde to take their reſt, the Flea and
Lowe like brethren, leaped on the bedde, and when they
ſaw them at reſt, and ſaſt aſleepe, they diſpoſed themſelues
to feede, and like ſtaruellinges in maner ſamished, they layde
on load, ſo that they raiſed great broad ſpots like pimples, as
red as a Roſe. Theſe vermines being now in the onely gar-
den of ſweeteneſſe, continuing their biting euen in good ear-
neſt, this tender Ladie forced with their cruell and vncour-
teous bites, awaked perforce, and ſoftly called her Lord
and husband, and told him, I feele my ſelfe terribly bitten
this night with ſome vermine, and yet I know not what it is
that thus hath diſeaſed me. Her husband ſtraight called vpon
his

his men, & bade them bring light. The flea, so soone as she espied light, like an old practiser, at foure leaps conueyed her selfe away, and so escaped. The poore Loue that was no great horse to leape, was taken taide, and not able to alledge for his purgation, as a dumbe creature receiued the law, condemned to die, and was committed to bee prest to death betwene the mainest two nayles, where for his obstinacie and presumption, she thrust out his bloud & milke that hee presumingly had sucked of so noble a Lady. Your highnesse also may take this example of that old lame creature, crooke backed, ill shaped, and deformed, which with all these impediments (drawing one step after another) went as farre



as he that had his limmes and health, though with longer time, and crept at length vnto his iourneyes end to doe any businesse he had. This Bull wanteth not time to further his pretence, he wil put his hand into the pie, & set in foote, when

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he seeth his time. And for this time I will occupie your Par-
tie no more but with two words onely of the Flea, which
hearing the cracke of the sillie Louse, laughed a while at
the reuenge that others tooke of him for her: and to her selfe
shee sayd, Ah sirra, gramercie my good wit yet: Thou hast
done that on a sodaine for mee, that all the strength I haue,
could not bring to passe in a long time: and now yet, with
another mans hand I haue pulled out the Crab out of her
hole. I am euen with him, I warrant him.

VHy, what shall wee doe then? if the case stand as thou
settest it forth, what way shall wee take? I will heare
thee willingly, and follow thy counsell: with this condition
though, that in this interim my Realme and person bee not
touched, or that I sustaine perill or losse.

FQuincible Lord, to haue any member festered and ranc-
kle, and plainely to see that if it bee not cut off, it will cor-
rupt and infect the whole body, and in cutting it off, the body
remaineth safe and free from infection: what is he so madde,
that will not cutte it off? The shepheard finding in his
flocke (I speake more resolutely) a scabbie and infected
sheepe, doth not onely cut off his legge, but ridoeth him out
of the way, because hee shall not infect the flocke.

SVre this sodaine matter maketh me much muse, sayd the
Lion. For one way draweth me to loue him, and that is
the credit I repose in him, the long experience of his good
gouernment, his vertues and wisdom, and because I neuer
found cause in him to detect him any way. The other thing
that presseth me much, is feare: which is a great burthen. I
would faine therfore finde a way betweene both, that should
be betwixt loue and hate, or betwixt feare and trust, and this
it is: To call (if thou thinke good) the Bull, and to examine
him.

him well & straitly. And if I finde him any thing at all blot-
ted with this humor, I will chastise him with banishment, but
neuer imbrue my hands in his blood, proceeding like a great
and noble prince. This determination liked not the Moyle,
as he that was sure to liue like a wretched beast, and that his
malice by this deuice should appeare: and straight he answered
the King, Your Maiestie hath euen lighted right on the
most stranglingst morsell, and the hardest Nutte to crack, if
you meane to follow that you haue propounded. For he careth
not to throwe at his enemye, that beleeueth he is not
seene: but standeth to behold if it light right. But if he be-
ware once he is seene, the for shame he sticketh to his tackle,
and followeth on his blowe, least he should be counted a
foole & coward both in his doings. And by such like meanes
I haue oft times seene a little sparkle kindle a great fire. O
my Lord, he that saith he hath not beene offended, may at
his ease and leasure be reuenged: contrarie to those that ne-
uer bring any thing to passe that they would, when they spit
that out with their tongue that they thinke in their heart.
Therefore I am determined (if your Maiestie will like my o-
pinion) to worke another and peraduenture a better way. I
will come to his house, and as a friend I will feele him to the
bottome, and grope his mind: and he as my very friend also
(and that assuredly trusteth me) will lay himselfe open to me,
I am sure of it. Such passioned mindes will easily breake out
at the first, and they cannot keepe it in, but out it must. They
are besides that, great boasters and vaunters. For they thinke
they stand indeede in that degree and termes of reputation
and honor, that they imagine themselues to be in, and they
make large promises, and build Castels in the ayre: and at
euery word, they say they wil make thee great, & bring thee
into fauour, and when time serueth, thou shalt see what I will
say and doe both. It will not be long to it. Well, well, I
know what I say. So that with such like phrases and deuices,

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it shall proceed rightly. And thus in these traines appeare yet tokens euident inough and very notable. If he haue not capacitie and iudgement to conceiue mee, and that he euen crosse not my meaning, I that haue an inkling of the thing already, will be with him in euery corner, I will not misse him an inch. If he raise men, what order he hath giue, and whether his house be armed or no, yea, & I will draw out the matter ye shall see finely out of his naughtie fantastical head. And if he go priuily to worke that I cannot see him where he goes, nor know what he doth, as I am sure I know perfectly all his practises: I will bring him to your Highnes, and when he shall appeare before you, you shall easily find him. For his head is not without feare, and his sight verie dull, and he will not come to you with that cheerfull countenance he was woont to looke on you before. He will be verie suspicious and not continue in a tale, and I know your Grace shall perceiue his malicious and spitefull practise, by many tokens euident enough. And what knoweth your Grace whether the penne of his heart will not write all his thoughts in his forehead: as manie times it falleth out vnhappily, contrarie to the disposition of his thought that hath offended.

This fable filled the Lions head full, and he bade him not slow to bring his matters to passe. The Hoyle, when hee saw this geare worke with the King, and that his braine was swollen for suspicion, sayde to himselfe. Now goodman Bull is caught. We haue him euen as we would. So forth with without delay he went to Chiarino (the Bull so called) and hee was as pale and melancholy as it had rained vpon him. O your Hoyleship is welcome, said the Bull: Jesu what hath become of your Lordship so long? In faith you haue bene longed for at the Court, that you haue bene thus long absent. But I doubt me we shall heare worse then that, seeing you thus leane and miserably consumed

med away. But I pray you helpe me with it so passe that I find ye in this wretched state: For will not maruell I trust I am thus inquisitive. For you must vnderstand the leue I



beare you, and partly the dutie I owe you, (where I may pleasure you with my countenance or authoritie) are not to be put in halt nor dile to do you good, and to helpe you if you be in any daunger. Leane off this sadnesse of felowship, and tell me your grieffe, and I will vnfold it well ynough, bee it neuer so intricate, and spare me not, I pray you, but be bold of me. And, giue me but halfe a looke, and then let me alone. With these words the poyle made answer:

TRuly faith hath left her habitation on the earth, and bountie reigneth no more in any land: neither do I thinke your wisdom can do more or lesse, then the heauens and celestia

P

motions

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motions doe dispose you to. Lord, what a maruailous thing is this? that to come to fame and renowne by degrees of honor, it bringeth a thousand daungers with it. We neuer (or sel-dome) do well, when we follow our owne humour or counsel. And he also, that out of the books of the ignorant taketh forth any sentence to serue his turne, must of necessitie repent him when he seeth his follie. All the Stories of the world affirme, that a lame man can neuer go vpright. The Sages also agree, that the highest places are most dangerous to clime. Therefore it is best euer to beare a low saile: not too hie for the Pie, nor too low for the Crow.

Thy talke, brother Hoyle, (sayd Chiarino the Bull) me thinketh, is verie troublesome and sole, and without any maner of reason. It seemeth a fold of wordes that the angrie heart discouereth, and that he is not in good peace with his master. How say ye: aunswere me but to this.

O My good *Chiarino*: thou art inspired with the holy ghost, the Diuell is within thee, thou hast so rightly hit me. It is true, the King is angry, and suspecteth somewhat, but not thorough me I assure thee, nor by my meanes. Now thou knowest verie well the promise I made for thee, and the beastly oath I tooke, which bindeth me in deed to my word: and let it go as it will, sure, I will not breake my promise with my friend that I loue, for any respect in the world, let the world runne on wheelles as it list. Therefore I will tell thee, if thou hadst not beene warned of it before. And hearken now.

Two Goates my verie friends, and of great iudgement, came to see me, weening to bring me pleasant newes, not knowing that wee two are tied as it were by the naails together, being both as one in friendship. And they told me for certain-tie, that the Lion our King is maruailous angrie, that he smok-
ked

ked againe at the mouth, making such verses as the Cattes do when they go a catterwawling in Ianuarie, and in that furie he spit forth these words, Euer when I see that Bull before me, I am ready to fall for anger. An vnprofitable bodie, and no goodnesse in him at all: brought into the world but to fill his paunch at others cost. I cannot be well, he doth vex all the parts of me, he doth so much offend me. Well, I will take order for this well inough: and sith he doth me no seruice by his life, I will profit my selfe by his death at least. When I heard these words spoken, thou maist imagine whether my haire stood vpright or no, and I could not hold but I must needes say, Well, well, such Lords, in faith they are liker Plowmen then those they represent. I see they stie the Hogge to fat him vp, and so to eat him. O, this his ingratitude & crueltie, (I can not hide it) and his so great beastlinesse together hath taken mee by the nose, as if I had met with the Mustard pot. For those good qualities of thine, for that league that is betwixt vs (although I were sure of his Graces indignation) and because me thinke thou art betraied, I could not chuse but come and tell it thee. So that good *Chiarino*, thou art great and old inough, looke wel to thy selfe, thou needest not be taught, thou art wise ynough, and there an end. Thou art past a Steere, and a Bull sul growne, nay rather a fat Oxe. But hearest thou me? Gods my bones, not a word for thy life: for if thou doest, all the fat lieth in the fire, and the porrage may bee spilt and cast on the Moyles backe.

CHiarino stood a while on the ground like a mased beast, as one that had beene drie-beaten, being fronted with so malicious a deuice. Then he laid his hand on his heart, and bethought him of all his businesse and matters: as of his gouernment, office, liuing, authoritie, and regiment: and knowing himselfe as cleare as a Warbers bason, he hit the matter rightly, imagining (as it was) that some

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had wrought knauerie against him, and said, Well, go to : there is nothing breeds more occasion of mortall hate, then the vile and lie practises of the peruerse and wicked. Our Court is full of enuious persons, which stirred by perhaps with spite to see the Prince fauour and like my seruice (being a corgiey to their heart to abide it) do wickedly practise and deuise such mischiefes. They seeing (as I say) the graces and benefites the Prince bestoweth on me, making me honourable, and heaping great things vpon me, doe procure by indirect meanes to make his Maiestie turne his cople, and mee to chaunge my wanted manners. Sure when I looke into the matter, and aduise it well, it is, me thinkes, a thing not to be credited, and it makes mee not a little to wonder, that his Grace without cause is thus decerued : yet in the end truth I know will take place. God will not long suffer such practises. Neither Law will in any wise permit, that a man shall haue iudgemēt befoze he be heard. Since I came first as a beast into his Highnesse seruice, I neuer did any thing that my conscience should accuse me in. But yet I haue as great cause to bewaile my mishaps come to me, as he that putting himselfe to the Sea (and might haue gone safe by land) was throwne on a rocke and drowned : and all through his owne seeking. All they which busie themselves thus in Court, and runne from table to table, making themselves great with this man and that man, still whispering in their eares, must (notwithstanding that the Prince reward them, or that hee bee verie well serued of them, and like them) looke to be touched at one time or other, and unhappily to fall into the Princes disgrace, and perhaps to remaine so a good while out of fauour. And this onely riseth by these double reporters, and tale-bearers, or by the ennie of Courtiers, which is mother of all vice and iniquity. I dare boldly shew my face euerie where, for any offence I euer did the King. And if I had committed a fault through ignorance, and not of will, mee thinkes I should

should not be punished, neither for the one, nor the other. The
 counsaile that I alwayes gaue him, hath euer fallen out well,
 and to good purpose. And if perhaps they haue not all taken
 such effect as they ought, hee must thinke Fortune will play
 her part in these worldly things. And this I say for purga-
 tion of my bright and honest meaning to his royall Maie-
 stie. I am sure the King wil but proceed with iustice, follow-
 ing the steppes of the iust: the which will lay no violent
 handes on any beast, but will first inquire whether the cause
 be iust, who are the accusers, whether hee bee a lawfull man
 that doth such a thing, and, if the qualitie of the offence agree
 with the conditions of the accused, with such other like circum-
 stances and ceremonies, pertinent to matters of such impor-
 tance. Hee that gathereth vatripe fruit, repenteth him of
 it marring it. Behold the fruits eaten in Court: in the mouth
 passing sweete and luscious, but in the bodie, God knoweth,
 verie bitter and hurtfull. Lord, how many doth the foolish
 vaine pompe of the world deceiue and abuse! I may right-
 ly take my selfe for one of those, that scant hath tasted of the
 shadow of his sweetnesse, but I am euen filled with popson.
 The Heauens beget beasts, and they ioyne together: but I
 would I had neuer ioynd with it, since I shall leaue it so
 quickly: foole that I was, that I could not know the differ-
 ence betwixt him and mee, and discerne his nature. Go you
 and serue in a strange Countrey a Gods name. See what
 difference there is betwixt him and me. I must weare the
 yoke, and he must breake it: I am bozne to labor, and he must
 sit still. When I haue meate giuen mee, I eate, and farie not
 his rauening. Flies may liue abroad in the fields, and yet
 they flie into mens eyes: so that sometime with death they
 pay for their coming, or at least are diuined away with hurt
 and maime. And to conclude, I fed on the grasse, and fill me,
 and he feedeth on daintie flesh, and fareth well.

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THese thy wise reasons, *O Chiarino*, sinke not into my head, sayd the Moyle (as he that would needes make him beleue he gaue him a remedie for his griefe, and presented a cup with poyson.) Make no more words, for thou must put to thy hand to redresse it, and not to lament it. For ill stand words in place, where deedes are requisite. To shew his griefe, sayd the Bull, and to breake his mind to his friend, me thinks, it is partly an ease to the heart, and a lightning of the mind to him that is afflicted. And so much more is this in me, becaule I see my selfe in great danger, and like to be vndone. And although the Lion delighted not in my hurt, which I may suffer, (and as thou sayst, liketh him) yet the iniquitie of my enemies notwithstanding, will so preuaile against mee, that the King will giue no care to my innocencie. And I am sure, (for I see it in the Elephant) that the like will fall on me, that lighted on the Camell with another like Lion: which tale followeth, and this it is,

In Thebaida, (a Countrey so called) before diuision of Caines were made betwene the great and little beastes, men abode with beasts many times in one hole, and liued like brothers: and men were then so scant, that they could haue no other men to wait vpon them, insomuch as they tooke vnreasonable beasts to seruite, as it is witten of Olofar king of knaues, which at that time did neuer other wise but lie alongst on the ground, & was so slouthfull, that he suffered the Snakes to come and rub his feet, to prouoke him to sleepe. Now this ydle beast dwelled neere vnto a caue, where inhabited together three beasts, to wit: A Wolfe, a Foxe, and a Hauen. I pray you see what a foolish fraternitie was amongst these thre: and it might bee sayd, The best taketh by the worst. This laste Knaue by chance
got

got vp one morning betimes at Cocke-crowing, and hee
saw this that I will tell you now. Certaine Merchants pas-



sed by with a marvellous number of Camels laden, and on a
sodaine one of them fell downe for wearinesse, not able to go
any farther. Insomuch as the Merchants unloded him of
his burden, and cast it on the rest, to eche one some, til they had
it all on their backs againe amongst them, and so left this
Camell behind them to the mercie of the wild beastes. The
Woolfe, Foxe, and Kauen, chanced to come that way, and
they saw this poore Camell come as one that had neuer a
whole ioynt in him, and as it were halfe dead. The Camell
recommended himself unto them, & told the by what meanes he
was brought to this miserable mishap. These 3. were sorry
for it, & took compassion on him, & as they might, carried him

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to their Cane, where they refreshed him with such confections, as were fit for his place and time. And thus they kept



him still in cure till he recovered, and patched him up againe. They three seeing so goodly a morsell of flesh as this Camell was, thought it best to present him to the King, which was an old Lion, and his Pallace not farre from them. The Camell hearing them say We will preferre you to the Lion our Emperour, King, Prince, Archduke, Duke, Marquesse, Earle, and chiefe Lord over vs, to be his Page of his private Chamber, liked no whit of that estimation and advancement, and would not vnderstand the matter. Howbeit, they made so much on him, and clawed him, that they brought him on faire and softly (as his pace is not fast) and hee went as though one toynt would not hang by another. When hee
was

was come to the Kings presence, he humbly knæled downe;
and exhibited to his Grace in writing, the cause of his com-
ming to him, as he was befoze instructed by the Raven, and



kissed his hand. The Lyon hearing himselfe called invinc-
ble, most puissant, most noble, right honourable, great
Clarke, Suffragane, and Arch-king, shewed himselfe verie
gentle, those royall tearmes so pleased him, and would not
devoure the Camell, as the ravening Wolfe had beckened
to him, and as that subtil Foxe had winked on him, but he
made him of his Chamber, and treasozer of his house. And
moreouer, beyond al their expectation, he did assure him with
safe conduct, and made marueylously on him, stroking him a
thousand times vnder the chinne, and receyued him into ser-
vice. This Camell, that was sed now with the Chariot hoz-
les, and fared as they did, grew quite out of fashion, hee
was

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was so full fedde, and his Coat was as sleeke as a Holes skinne. So that they that knew him before, and saw him then, spighted him out of measure, and gaue him many an ill looke, yea those chiefly that brought him first to the Court, were they that looked most awoie on him.

It fortun'd one day, that the Lion being a hunting in a great wild Chase, met with an Elephant, who belceued, and was sure he was the greatest beast of the world, and looked in all, and for all, to be the greatest King, as he was in deed the greatest bodied best. In so much that after hot wordes, they grew to lustie strokes: in the end the Elephant strake the Lion into the thigh with one of his teeth, that hee pier-



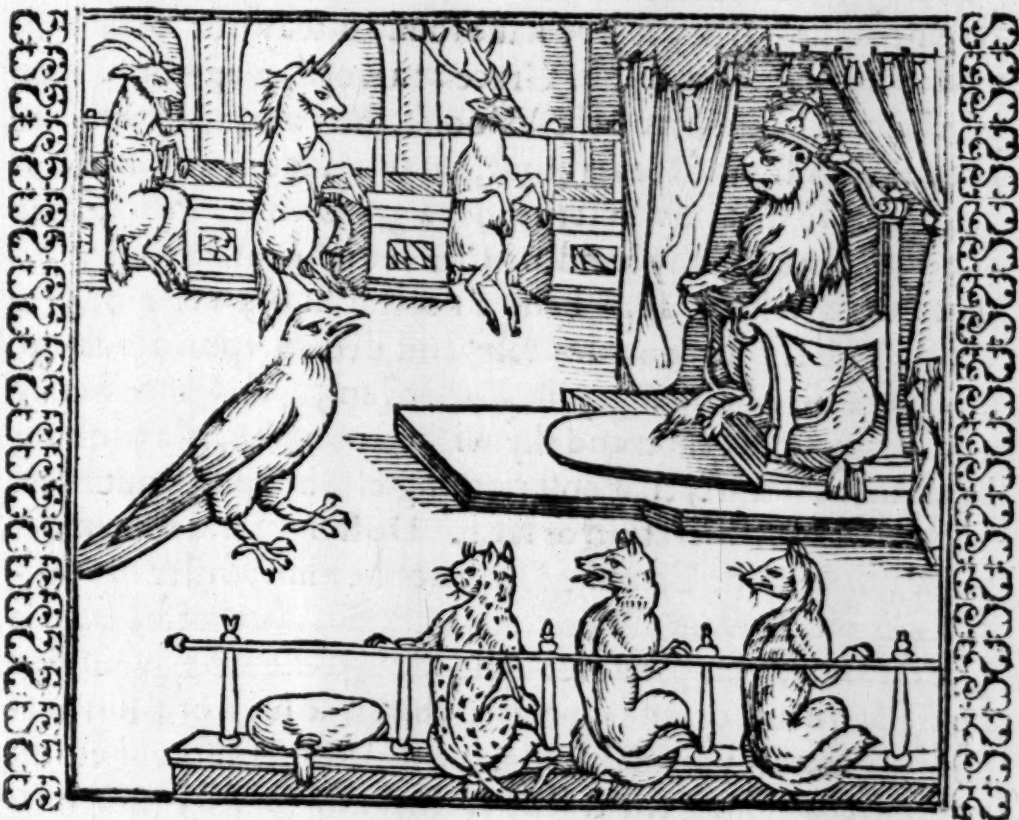
ced it quite thorow. So that hee was forced to set one of his rubbed feete on the backe of the Lion to plucke it out, that he

he made him haue the squirt for two, he so squealed him, and
 said, Cedo bonis. And the Elephant departed his way for the
 Kingliest beast of beasts. This battaile fell out ill for the
 Lion: so they caried him home vpon a wheel-barrow, after the
 fashion of the Countrey, and there hee was streight mini-
 stred vnto with soueraigne Balmes, and within short time
 gallantly healed. The Lion continued his diet a while at
 the Woolues prouision, and his meales were so slender, that
 hee became as leane and drie as a Rire: that if one had put a
 Candle light into his bodie, it would haue giuen light as
 through a Lanthorne. After this foughten fray betwene
 the Lion and Elephant, not a beast of them durst once stirre
 to hunt, and the Lion himselfe was more asrayde now then
 before, lest hee should meete with such another banket. Yet
 being thus leane as he was, and such a dearth besides, he was
 soryer for his seruants than for himselfe. The Raven, the
 Wolfe, and the Foxe, that were all three in maner fami-
 shed, one day vnder good licence and colour, they painted these
 wordes vnto him. The benefites receyued from your Maie-
 tie, most excellent Prince, before the Elephant had thus mis-
 bled you, maketh vs greatly pittie your case. Wherefore we
 are all determined to our uttermost powers, to go out to pro-
 uide you of vittalles ynough, and more then shall serue you.
 The Lion gaue them againe wordes of Sgratis vobis, and
 that hee was rather bound to them, with many other cere-
 monies: yet in the end he prayed them, if they would do any
 thing to relieue him, that they would doe it quickly without
 delay. These worshipfull beasts layd their heades together,
 and consulted on the matter, and hauing imagined many
 and sundry wayes and devices, and not knowing which way
 to bring this geare about, the Raven that alwayes bringeth
 euill tidings, sayd thus: My masters, this Camell is not
 of our league and fraternitie, neither commeth any thing
 neere our maners and fashions, noz liueth not of that that wee

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line of. Besides that, he is such a stalling foole, a monstrous
gozbellied beast, bigge as a house, and a lazie loutish thing:
& we are wise, malicious, valiant & strong. So that betwixt
our peruerse phantasie and his foolish vnderstanding, there
is as much difference, as betwixt water and land. Were it
not best to shee to the king, that in this necessitie he might do
well to eate him, and the rather, for that hee is very good
flesh, and fat as a crammed Capon? If any will object and
say, He doth all in the Court, and manageth the whole af-
fayres of the Realme, D be ware what yee doe: Then may
we answer, What lacke or misse shall the Realme haue of
any such paunches? What wonders or seruice doth he more
than others? How say yee, how like yee my opinion? say I
not well? Yes, sayd the Wolfe: And I like it the better, be-
cause of his height and stature. For I warrant you, a good
shepne of thred and some what more, will not measure his
length, he is so tall, but al the better for vs. For there is so much
meate on him, that when the Lion hath eaten all the flesh
(which will fill him, trust to it) and taken his pleasure, the
ewing of the bones will serue vs well eight dayes. The
Fore was of contrary opinion, and wished rather they should
driue a naile into the head of him, to rid him out of the way,
so that dying of himself, they were sure no body would come
and eate of him, and much lesse suspect that hee were made
away. And thus, sayd he, we three shall haue meate inough to
chaw on, to serue vs gallantly for a moneth, and fare like
Lords. Tush, as for the Lions good grace, let his Kingship
shift as hee list, neuer take thought for him: Gods Lord, is
not hee king? he may take and leane where he thinks good.
O thou foole, sayd the Kuen, art thou so simple, to belæue
that so huge a carcasse as hee, will die for so little a pricke or
hurt? No, no, thou thinkest thou hast a Henne or Partridge
in hand, that are soone nipped in the head, and dispatched
draight. I tell it thee for this, sayd the Fore: Sure the king
will

will not giue eare to it, nor heare a word spoken against him, and all because hee gaue him his word, and promised he would not touch him. And what? thinke yee the Prince can with his honour goe backe from his word? no, he may not, and I dare warrant you hee will not. The Kauen that was the wisest in the towne, and a Doctor in furtis, like a subtil Carin, tooke vpon him the burden, with his malice to get out of these bypers well inough, and so together they went to the Princes Pallace, and after they had done their due negligences, pulled off their cappes, and giuen him bona dies, they sate them downe in their seates. The King seeing them come to him at so rare an holoze, beganne to play on



the bydle, and sayd to himselfe, O belly, now prepare thy selfe, good newes and God will. And turning him to the Kauen (that was reaching with his bill, as though he would

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haue spoken to the King) he asked him, Ah Sirra, howe is it with you? what say you to me, woorthipfull Master Carrine haue yee provided vs of victuals as ye informed vs? Master Rauen blushing like a blacke Dogge, set a good face on the matter, and boldly answered him.

Most mightie Prince, the Prouerbe saith, Who seeketh, shall find. Like as he cannot see, that hath not eyes, nor heare, that hath not eares, so wee poore wretches that starue for hunger, thrust vp betwixt the doore and the wall, wee, I say, cannot see one another, and haue lost all our senses. And being thus blinded, we cannot seeke, and not seeking, yee may well thinke, that wee all are readie to faint and fall downe right. But yet wee haue found a way not to famish: and to be plaine with your Grace at a word, wee would haue you kill the Camell: and the Woolfe, the Foxe, and I will bee readie to assise you. He is round, plumme, fatte, and as full as an Egge, so that he will serue you a great while, and also hee is none of ours at any hand, neither yet is he called to any seruice for his riches, for I haue knowne him a verie begger ywis. The Lion cut off his tale and deuice vpon a sodaine, and more then halfe angry, he sayd to him, Get thee hence out of my sight, thou and thy wicked counsell, vile stinking beast that thou art, that dost nothing else but pluck out eyes, a beast without discretion or faith. Dost thou not remember what I sayd to the Camell? Doth not hee liue vnder my protection and warrant? The Rauen like an old theefe, let him goe on and say his pleasure. And though the king grounded himselfe on iustice, and sought to performe his word and promise past him, yet he stirred not a whitte, no more then the wilde Bore among the thicke Bushes and Briers, nor once hid himselfe for all his heate, and hote words, but tooke heart of grasse on him againe. And as one that knew hee stode on a sure ground, and that hee spake for the Princes profite,

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(a good staffe to leane on, and make a man bold, I warrant yee, for it maketh many a bitter fray with honour, and putteth him oft to flight: and iustice is more corrupted for commoditie, then honour doth cause it to proceede with equitie,) he replied to the King, and told him a trimme tale with these wordes: Victorious Prince, your opinion is no lesse good then iust, and I like it well that your minde agreeth with the greatnesse of your crowne: but I stand in great feare, that this your carnall holinesse will fall out verie hurtfull for your kingdome. Sure, general honestie banisheth from euery one murder: but priuate profite calleth it againe. We your obedient vassals and subiects, humbly beseech your Maiestie on the knees of our hearts, that of two hard choyces yee will take the best, or as they say, of two evils the least. Cast not away for Gods sake, to saue one vnprofitable member, so many profitable and necessarie members, making them vnprofitable, and not necessarie. Your life standeth your selfe and all vs vpon, and importeth all. If he liue, you die: if he die, you liue, and we to serue you. My Lord, I say, honour for others that list, but profite for your selfe. Your Maiestie once gone, your subiects and Realme are like to come to naught. Your preservation is ours also. It is of necessitie one Well must be clensted, to cleare the rest. And though in deed your word and assurance hath tied your hands, & that in that respect you would not breake iustice, let me alone with the matter: I will worke such a feate for him, that I will make him come and offer himselfe vnto you, and lay his neck on the blocke, and yet he shal little imagine my meaning. And when you haue his head on the blocke, and cannot find means to chop it off, in fayth you are worthie to starue: and then at your perill be it for me. You see you are famished, and wee starued, and how low you are brought. Follow my counsell, and I will deliuer him you faire and fat: so shall ye saue your selfe and vs too.

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The King gaue very good care to his p[ro]ffer, and bade the Kauen hie him, yet with p[ro]uiso alwayes his honour might be saved, and then worke with what Arte or deceit he would, he cared not, handle it as he listed, nesther would he desire to bee p[ro]uiso to it. The Kauen repaired to the consisto[ri]e with his companions, and deliuered them his deuice and opinion. I would, my masters, sayd he, we did deuise to ouertake this gozch the Camell, for the King standeth in it no more, he is contented it shall bee so. They all shrunke in their shoulders, and held their heads awry, and referred it ouer to his charge, as he that had made the p[ro]mise to the King. Sirs, if my companie like yee, I will doe thus. We must haue the Camell with vs, that wee haue no time to p[re]uent the sodaine mischiese. All we foure will goe together to the King, and looke what p[ro]ffer I make, the same you may easily make without daunger I warrant you: And after vs, out of doubt this fatte mo[us]sell will offer himselfe too of necessity (if it be but for good manner onely) and I trow the King will vncase him, and make him leaue his skinned behinde him. And when they had called the Camell, they went together to the King. The Kauen (the cunningest speaker of them all) with lamentable words began to say vnto the King: Sir, these many yeares I haue enioyed my life vntill this p[re]sent, of your soueraigne bounty, vnder your Maiesties good peace and p[ro]tection, and waying now the extremity of your Maiestie, it is more than time I should satisfie your goodnesse to mee in part, though not in all. But when I looke into mine owne weakness, alacke, I see my miserie great, not finding any thing in me, worthy to p[re]sent you with, or fit for your highnesse. I am sorry to see your Grace alieue halfe dead. Alas that such a King should perishe for famine. I haue not great things to offer you, and those not worthy your Maiesty, but yet with
willing

willing minde I present my body to you, take and feede, my Lord, of this my poore and simple carcas, die not for hunger: for it better liketh me you should live for me, then it grieveth me to die for you. O, it is but meete, my Lord, that that which is profitable in you should bee saved, and the unprofitable in me left. And here he prostrated himselfe at the Lions feet, and made him way for his neck and flesh, lying still as he had bene dead. The Wolfe no sooner saw the Raven flat on the ground, but also with a phisicall hy storie said, and repeated the selfe same, word by word, and chopped himselfe streight under the King, that he might take his pleasure of him if he liked him. This manner of humilitie and offer liked not the fore a whit, and step by step he came to make



his oratiō, creeping as the snake to the charme, or the Weare to the stake, Now when the Camell saw him make no more
 K haste,

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haste, he stepped in before him and occupied the place: and kneeling downe he sayd, My Lord, those that serue faithfully, dispatch their seruice quickly: loe, I am here for you, relieue your famine. The crafty Foxe that stood alowe sayd, Although my flesh be naught, & an vnwholesome morsell for your Maestie, yet you may, if it like you, taste it: and so he looked downe, and layd himselfe on the ground. The Lion seeing these beasts on the ground like drunken chickens, thanked them one by one, saying to the Raven, that his flesh was full of yll humors, and if it had bene good, he would neuer haue offered it to him: and to the Wolfe also he sayd, that his was too tough to digest: & at once he put his deuouring mouth to the throat of the Camell, and set his griping talons on him, and tore him in peeces, before a man would haue sayd, I am here, when the poore wretch thought he should haue escaped with the rest. O God, that faith assured in words commeth to be broken in deedes! euen so avarice becommeth enemy to all honestie. But the best was, the Lion sent the other beastes packing to the Gallowes and they would, for hee would not giue them a bytte to relieue them with: so they dyed miserably for hunger. Sure a fit death to answer so wicked a life.

His tale I haue told thee, sayd the Bull, because thou shouldest know these Courtlike fables, deuices & practises of vaine and wicked Courtiers. I know them all, and am so much the better acquainted with them, because I see them dayly vsed against the good and vertuous, and well disposed minds. And one no sooner maketh way for vertue, but they streight set thornes in his way to prick his feet. But I will not hazard my life, in going about to maintaine the place & credit I haue about the Prince. If the loue thou bearest me be true, I pray thee doe but giue me a watch-word how I may saue my selfe, and help me with thy counsell in this distresse, for

for I promise thee, I cannot counsell my selfe. And for any other to counsell me in so hard a case, I cannot see any light at all, because me thinkes I see some beastly part plaid me, and I am ready to burst for sorrow : and the worst of all, that I see no end to bring mee to any sure hauen. So that I pray thee help to saue me : and this thing I craue of thee, because it is fit



for euery body to seeke for his health.

Thou hast said better than a Crab that hath two mouthes, sayd the Moyle: and surely to seeke for thy health it is but reason, and a lawfull excuse. For he that cannot saue his life by force, is to be borne withall, if he worke for his life by subtiltie or malice. Howbeit aboue all things, euerie little enemy is greatly to be thought on and looked vnto: now iudge thou then how much the great is to be feared. And he that will not esteeme this, and beleue that I say, it should

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happen to him, that happened to the male and female Linnet in making their nest.

A man hath no greater enemy then himselfe.



Alongst the sea side, in a few rocks and cliffes full of wilde hearbs, certaine Linnets were wont to lay and breed: and breeding time being come to lay their egges, the Cocke began to make his nest there. In so much as the Hen said to the Cocke, Hee thinkes it were better for vs to seeke some other place to hatch our yong ones, (because this is not certaine, and besides that perillous, as it is often scene) that we might yet once bring by our poore little fooles to some good. What, sayth the Cocke, dost thou mislike of this seate, and is it so dangerous as thou talkest of? Here passe no people, here it is hote, no winds at all, and an infinite sorts of hearbs do grow here, as thou seest: so that we shall haue meate at all times at will. O my good sweete hony husband, quoth the Henne, it is not fitte for vs God knoweth. For in such like seates is euer great danger, vpon any rage of the seas to lose them all, that it is: therefore I pray thee, let vs auoyd that danger. Wilt thou do as the Pigeon, that being asked of a Pie, why shee returned to the Dovehouse to lay her egges, (where all her yong ones were still taken away) answered: By simplicitie is the cause, and euer hath bene, of my griefe. Thou that hast great experience, and hast pished in so many snowes, wilt thou not take it ill to be handled like a Coddess-head in thy old dayes? and that it should be told thee, he knew it, and would not know it, hee beleueed it not, he did it not, and so sayth: But the foolish husband hauing no capacitie to conceiue his wiues words, went his way, and flew by to the top of the tree, and the more shee spake, the worse head had hee to vnderstand her. So he soon
will

still in his owne concept, thinking hee had beene handled like a tame foole, if he had followed his wifes fantasie. **W**how noble a foole, **W**hat a Cocks-combe! All is one: he might say what shee would, but hee would doe as hee liked, and followe his owne fantasie. And so hee dwelled still in his opinion, and made his nest, and she layd her egges and hatched them. A man hath no greater enemy then himselfe, and that beast specially that knowing hee did amisse, did rather continue his obstinacy to his hurt, than for his profit once to accept the counsaile of his wife or friend: And last of all, she told him a tale by protestation.

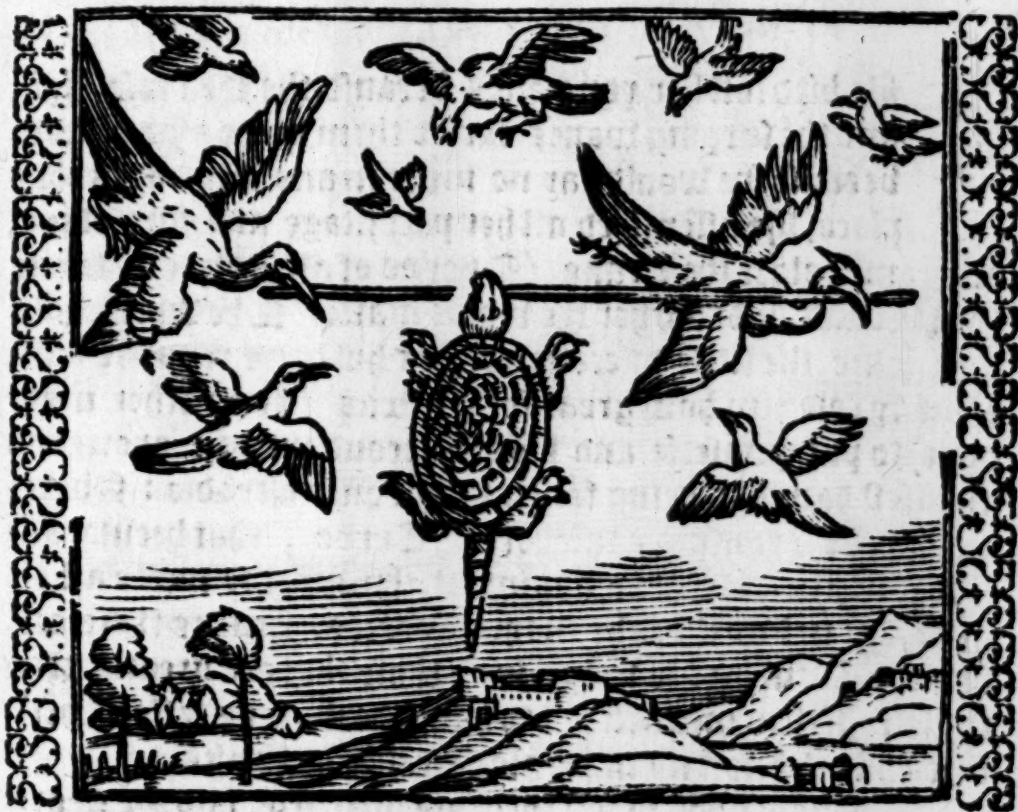
IN the fishings of the Sophie, there was a world of Fowles that kept about it to feed of those fishes, and amongst them was a Tortoise of the water, that had streight friendship with two great and fat Fowles, who diuing vnder water, droue the fish all about, and they no sooner appeared almost about water, but at a chop they had them in their mouthes. The Lake was full of cliftes, I can not tell how, but by certaine earthquakes, and by little and little it began to waxe drie, so that they were faine to voyde out the water, to take out the great number of fish that were in it, that they should not die in that drouth, but rather eat them vp. The fishes therefore of that Lake, meaning to depart out of that countrie, came one morning to breake their fast together, and to take their leaue of the Tortoise their friend. The which when she saw them forsake her, she wept bitterly, and pitifully lamenting, shee sayd, Alas, what shall I do here alone? But what thing can come worse to mee, then to lose the water, and my friendes at one instant? O poore Tortoise that I am, wretched creature I, whether should I go to seek out water, that am so slow to go? I like not to tary longer in this country. O good brethren, help me, I pray you forsake me not in my distresse. Ah, vnhappy was I borne in this world, that I must carie my house with me, and

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can I put no vitales into it. In others howses alacke there is place inough for their necessities: but in mine I can scant hide my selfe. A, woe, woe is me, how shall I doe? if ye haue any pittie on me, my brethren, and if ye haue taken mee for your friend, helpe me for Gods sake. Leau me not here to burst for thrust. I would gladly go with you, & that you would put me in some Lake: and I would follow mine old trade as I haue done, therefore deare Fowles helpe me.

These wordes did penetrate the hearts of these great water Fowles, and taking no lesse pitie on her, than looking to their owne profite, they sayd vnto her, Deare Mother Tortoise, we could not doe better than satisfie thy desire, but alas what meanes haue we to carry thee hence into any Lake? yet there is an easie way to bring it to passe, so that thy heart will serue thee to take vpon thee to hold a peece of wood fast in thy teeth a good while. And then we (the one on the one side of thee, & the other on the other side) wil with our billes take the end of the sticke in our mouthes also, and so carie thee trimly into some Lake, and there we would lead our liues and fare delicately. But in any case thou must beware thou open not thy mouth at any time, because the other birds that flie vp and downe will gladly play with thee, and laugh to see thee flie in the ayre, thou that art vsed to tarie on the earth, & vnder the water. Therefore they will tell thee marueylous wondrous, and will be very busie with thee, and peraduenture they wil aske thee: Oh prety she beast, whence comest thou, I pray thee, that thou art flying thus, and whither wilt thou? But take thou no heed to them, see them not, nor once harken to them I would aduise thee. And if they prattle to thee, saying, Oh what an enterprise of birds, good Lord, what a peece of worke they haue taken in hand: Whisht, not a word thou for thy life, nor looke not that we should answere them. For we hauing the sticke in our mouthes, cannot speake but thou must needs fall, if the stick (by talke) fall out of our mouthes at

at any time, Well, now thou hast heard all, how sayest thou? will thy mind serue thee, hast thou any fantasie to the matter? Who I? yesthat I haue, I am ready to doe any thing: I will venter rather than I will carrie behinde. The Fowle found out a sticke, & made the Torteise hold it fast with her teeth as she could for her life, and thē they ethe of them tooke an end in their mouth, and putring themselues vp, streight flew into the aire: that it was one of the foolishhest sights, to see a Torteise flye in the aire, that euer was scene. And behold, a whole flight of birdes met them, seeing thē fly thus strangely, & ho-uered round about them, with great laughers, and noyses,



and speaking the vilest words to them they could. O here is a braue sight! looke, here is a goodly iest, whoo, what bugge haue we here, sayd some? See, see, she hangeth by the throte, & therfore she speaketh not, said others: & the beast flieth not

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like a beast. These taunts and spiteful words went to the heart of the Tortoise, that she was as mad as she could bee. So shee could no longer hold, but answered shee would (at least as shee thought.) And when she opened her mouth to speake, downe she fell to the ground, and pasht her all to peeces: and all because she would haue sayd, I am an honest woman, and no theefe, I would yee should know it: Knaues, Rascals, and rauening birds that yee are. So that contemning the good counsell was giuen her, or to say better, because she would not beleue them, she paid her folly with death. And now I returne backe againe whence I came.

The bird lost her yong ones because the Sea rose high, and the surging waues caried them quite away. Now because she would say no more in any such dangerous place, she assembled all her parentage and kinsfolkes, and came before the Crane (Queene of all fowles) to cite her husband, and told her the whole matter. The which, when shee sawe the little discretion of her husband, rebuked him, & wisely told him how great folly it was (yea rather madnesse) to put himselfe and his the second time in open and manifest danger, being fallen into it once already: Shewing him by example a tale of the Curbe, that being angry with the Well, ran against it, thinking to make a hole in it, but in fine it brake in tenne peeces. Learne therefore, said the Crane, not to strue with those that are greater than thy selfe, if thou meanest not to haue the shame & losse. Therefore build thy nest no more alongst the sea banks.

I thought good to tell thee this discourse, said the Hoyle to the Bull, to shew thee that thou canst not be in suretie to fight against a King, and to prooue thy strength. But thou shouldest go with a leaden heele: that is to say, with wisdom, and malice. The Bull answered, The best way I can

can take in this matter, me thinketh, is to go befoze his maiestie, and not to make any countenance that I am troubled or offended, but even after mine owne wonted maner: and then shall I easily perceue whether hee haue ought in his minde agaynst me, and that he flomacke mee: If at my first comming he do not to me, as King Lutorcena did to Bisenzo



his Captaine, who hauing him in some suspicion, with his owne hands thze to him to the ground, and slue him.

THE Moyle liked not this determination, (perceyuing his reaching head to preuent his malice) imagining that the King knowing his wisdom, and seeing in him no alteration, would streight thinke himselfe abused, and then were he vtterly shamed and vndone both. Therefore fearing his fault, he said vnto him, My Lord *Chiarino*, and brother deare, (I
S will

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will giue thee a watch-word to serue thy turne at need) when thou shalt come before the King, if perchance thou finde him very suspitious, and that he cast his deadly eyes on thee, and bend his short eares, standing vpright to heare what thou saiest, or if any word thou speakest maketh him cast vp his head, or hang it downe: then (trust me) beware of him that he play thee not some part, therefore cary thy eyes before thee, and looke to his fingers, and stand to thy defence like a worthy Champion. For when he shall see thee prepare thy selfe with sword & buckler to resist him, euen at that instant he will change his mind: and so by this meanes thou shalt see what



he will doe. The Bull tooke his (as friendly counsell, and went forthwith to the Court. The Moyle also departed from him, and with great ioy flingeth to the Asse his brother, and told him, I haue dispatched this matter. I haue done his errāt,

I warrant him. I know he knoweth his paine by this time, seest thou? Well, I said and did so much, that at the last I brought him to it. And though I had great labour to bring it to passe, yet better late then neuer. My subtil and malicious practises at length yet are brought to good purpose, I thanke God. Oh what fame shall I get! she shall be full of eyes, though I haue seene light. Sound thy trumpet once, Ladie Fame, through all the Countries round about, far & nere: and if my practise fall out right, thou neuer soudest in thy life so goodly a double treasore. O what a peisnt counsellor should I be, how trimly could I bring a spouse to bed? be of good cheare, brother, the Bull periwaded by me, goeth to the Court to seeke out the King, if he see him stir any thing at all: and the Lion also hath my Coccomber in his bodie, & in his head the toies and deuices that I haue told him, looking for the Bull with many an illthought. Now begins the game. I haue so cunningly handled this matter betweene them both, that one of them, I hold ye a groat, will leaue his skinne behind him, part it betwixt them as they list. But I that haue my feete in two stirrups (as God would haue it) am sure inough for falling. Let them trie it out by the teeth and hornes, I will saue one I warrant thee, I will stand and giue ayme.

V When the Bull was come to the Kings presence, & that he saw his head full of suspicion, and perceiued in him those signes and tokens that his trayterous villeyne his Boyle had told him, imagining presently the Kings pawes on his backe, and his mouth on his throte, remembering the Boyles pestilent counsell, hee took streight to his defence. And the King on his other side supposed he meant to assault him: & being informed before by his Boyle, he thought it sure so, & that it was true that his Boyle told him: therefore without any further dalliance or tarrying his meaning, he colused himself, & on him he goeth, so that they began

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began a fierce battaile: howbeit, in the end the old Lion wast-
ed the Bull, that he lay dead before him: so, such is the iustice



amongst the Nobilitie and worshipfull Courtiers of beasts.
And yet though the Lion was stronger than the Bull, deal-
ing with desperate persons, hee had but a bloudie victorie.
The case was such, and so sodaine, that all the Court was full
of sorrow, and the more, so that it happened unlooked for,
and neuer a word spoken of it before: so that they were all
by this chaunce stricken into a marueylous feare. The Ass
being informed of the terror of the matter, was verie heavy,
and angrie with his brother, insomuch as he sayd to him: D
curled brother, thou hast done a horrible and wicked fact. Hast
thou not almost brought the King to deaths doore, caused
thy Friend to be slaine, and put all the Court in feare, dan-
ger, and sorrow? And worst of all, thou hast lost thy
credite

credite and good name, shamed thy selfe, and for ever defamed thy house and parentage. And if thy wicked practise were

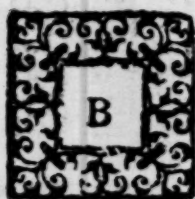


knowne, what should (thinkest thou) become of thy life? Oh captiue wretch, I say no more, Poyle, but marke the end, this mischiefe will fall on thy necke, and thou shalt gather of thy naughtie seede thou sowedst, nought else but prickles and thornes. For thy barren and drie ground can bring forth nothing but Burres and Brambles. Gods diuine iustice will not suffer such & so wicked a deed unpunished. And though presently it lighteth not on thy head, the deferring of it will shew thee how much the whip with time doth grow. Oh brutish creature thou: neuer to feare God, nor to loue thy neighbor, but alwayes to follow thy selfe, and to pursue thy beastly mind without regard: thou maintainest thy ambition, & with that thou wouldest subuert & ouerthrow a thousand realmes.

The third part

THe trayterous Moyle hung downe his head all the while, and knew well inough that it was true the Assie sayd, and that he missed not much the marke: yet he held his peace, and would not answere one word. So the Assie followed on his tale, and came againe to the matter. I see my words but lost, and worke small effect, and am sure there is no rebuke more cast away and blowne into the winde, than that that is giuen him, that is neyther capable of it, nor honest and iust: nay rather feareth no punishment for his peruerse & wicked works. It shall doe well therfore (though I be but thy brother by the fathers side) to take care of thee, lest I should fall into that that a little Popingey fell into with an Ape of *Soria*.

It booteth not to giue counsell where it is
not followed.



Betwixt Dalmatia and the Realme of Granada there is a marueylous great valley, full of high Firre trees & Pineapples. It happened once in the winter seasō, that there went a shole of Apes from one Country to another, and the night o-uertooke them alongest these trees, so that they stood there cracking of these Pineapple kernels, determining to take vp their lodging there for that night. But because the night was somewhat cold, they blew their nayles and chattered their teeth together apace. In this meane while one of the Apes had spied a Glowe worme in a hedge that sheweth like fire: and believing it had bene fire indeed, they ranne all to go fetch straw, stiches, and oyle Pines to lay vpon her, being verie desirous to warme them. And when they had layd on all this wood on the backe of her, they began to blow, and to lay on loades to kindle the fire: but all in vaine, for the dinell of stiches or straw once smoked, much lesse burned,

burned, so that they were readie to go madde for anger they could not warme them. Certaine Wopingeys dwelt in those Firre trees, the goodliest Birdes in that Countrie. Whercof one of them beheld the simplicitie of these Apes at least thre howles, how they laboured and toyled for life about Gloweworme in the water: So that he, moued with pitie and compassion towards them, came downe out of the tree, and told them, Goodwife Apes, it grieues me to see your folly and



great labour, and quite without profit, that ye are so mad to beleue to set a fire those Sticks with that shining Gloweworme. Alack, poore soles, ye lose your winde and time both: besides, every body that seeth you, will think ye very beasts indeed without wit. For the thing that shineth so, is not fire in Gods name, but it is a certaine Worme, which naturally hath that vile shining at his tayle, so y^e are deceived truly:

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therefoze ye were best take another way, if ye meane to get ye beat. One of the three Apes no lesse tatling then obstinate, commeth towards him, and putting her hand by her side, she answered him, like a mad, pꝛolode, Beblem foole.

Oh ydle Bird, in sayth thou hast but little wit to meddle with that that toucheth thee not. What is it to thee whether we know oꝛ not know? who entreated oꝛ badethee come to giue vs counsaile oꝛ helpe? If thou doe not get thee hence to sleepe againe, and that quickly, I will pꝛomisethee a broken head at the least, and I turne not thy skinne ouer thine eares too, hearest thou me? I pray ye see how he meddles in our matters. Dispatch, get thee hence I say, and meddle with thy Birdes. with a murren to thee, and let vs alone, lest perhaps thou wishest thou hadst, when it will bee too late. And with that she began to show her teeth, with an euill fauoured looke withall.

THe poore Bird, when hee saw her make that face to him, was halfe afraid, yet leauing her, hee went to counsaile the others, supposing by being importunate, to make them know their follie: and so he began to say and repeate verie oft that he said to the other Ape before, so that that Ape could not abide him any longer for spight, but gaue a leape or two to catch him. But the Fowle being light of wing, easily scaped her: and sure if he had taried neuer so little, & had not flown away so fast as hee did, the Ape had not left a feather on his backe, she had torne him. And like to the Ape art thou, for there is no good counsaile will take place with thee, nor no admonitions or warnings that will once make thee beware or take heed. I should be the obstinate Bird that should still go about to perswade thee, but in the end I feare me that would happen to me, which chaunced to a Pie with her Master, being a setter forth of Playes and Enterludes.

He

He that diggeth a pit for others, many times
falleth into it himselfe.



A Baker of Playes, dwelling in a towne cal-
led Baccheretto, gaue to a rich Merchant a
Pie (which one of his boyes that plaide a part
ener in his playes had brought vp) that had a
propertie to blabbe and tell all that she saw
done in the house. This Merchant had a
faire wife, which wantonly chose to hide her selfe other-
while with a godly young man her neighbour. The hus-
band was many times told of it, and did in maner perceiue
somewhat himselfe too: but because it was but suspitiō and
no p^{ro}ofe (and if he should haue stirred in it, he had not bene
able to haue taken his oath that it was true) he stode be-
twēne two waters, as he that was verie loth to beleue it.
And as in such cases it falleth out many times, that the ser-
uants and familie (for the loue of their Mistresse) do depend
rather of their Mistresse then of their Master, and are readi-
er to please her of both: the husband seeking diuers meanes
to come to the light of this matter, could neuer get out of
them, but, Sure sir, it is not so, you are deceived. The good
man perplexed in his minde, not knowing what way to
deuise to bould out this matter, remembred at the last that
the Pie he had in his Chamber (upon the window) would
serue his turne excellently well for the purpose: so he brought
her to his wifes Chamber, as though he had not cared for
her (meaning nothing lesse) and there he left her a few
dayes. When he thought the Peale had bene boulded, he
caused the Pie to be brought againe into his Chamber, and
she told him all things directly as they were done: so that he
determined to punish her lewd life. But as many doe,
whome loue doth no lesse overcome then pittie, he let it alone.

¶

yet

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yet many dayes. All this while hee hung by the Wy in her cage in the hall, and at night made her be fetched in: and then hee knew all that was done in the day from poynt to poynt, and what had happened; who was there, if her Mistresse went abroad, how many pounds of Flare the Maydes had sponne, and how many times the seruants had set on the Flare of the Rock and pulled it off againe: when, what, and how. O what a vile crafty Pie was she! The poore Maides of the house neuer thought she could haue told any thing in the world, nor made any reckoning of her at all. The husband at the first began to grogne and lowre, and to cast forth certaine words and Parables to his wife, the which seemed not to vnderstand him, though shee knew his meaning well inough, and suspected that some of the house had opened the matter. Howbeit, not able to burthen any one particularly, because she would be sure not to misse, she flatly fell out with them all, and tooke on with them too badde, brawling and scolding by and downe the house like a mad woman all the day long. In continuance of time, whether it was that they starued y poore Pie, or how the good yeare y matter fell out, I know not, but the Pie had found her tongue, & spake plainly to the, and sayd, Giue me some meate, or I will tell my master. When they heard her prate thus, imagine you what sport the women had with her. And because she was a beast, out shee rattled at once all that she knew of the men as well as of the women: so that she told them how her Master would aske her how they vsed her, and what they did, and counterfeited his fashions and iestures rightly, asking questions and answering her selfe, even as if her Master had bene present to haue asked her.

The Mistresse and Maydes glad they had found out the tale bearer, came about her with a light, and shut to the windowes, and with visors on their face, disguised, they daunced such a Morris about her with Glasses, Fire, Water, and
sound

founding of Belles, beating on the boordes, shewing, and
 whoping, y^e it would haue made the whele of a Mill deafe,
 it was so terrible. And after they had done this, returninge
 every thing to his place, and opening the windowes as they
 were at the first, there they left her alone, and would giue
 her neuer a bit of meate. When the Marchant her master
 was come home, and had caused the Pye to be brought into
 his chamber, she began to lay out her tongue at large, and
 sayd, O master, I haue had an ill night to day, there hath
 bene such rayne, tempests, and such noyses, and I haue seene
 a number of Wyes passe by my Cage, but none of them all
 would tarry with me. O, what a foolish time was it! yet
 in a moment the wind and water ceased, and so it was day
 agayne. Bid them giue me some meate, that I may dyne:
 for it is eyght a clocke, and I am a hungred. The Mar-
 chant, when hee heard her speake thus foolishly, and tell
 these fables, thought they were but toys in her head, and
 that shee talked at pleasure, nothing touching her Mistres
 matters, and so let it passe for that time. One night the
 Marchant determined to lye out, and so he did, and left the
 Pye in his wines chamber. As sone as it was darke, his
 wife sent for her Louer, and straight caused the Pye to be
 taken away (her Cage couered ouer) and carried into a
 Well. And when hee that carried her, had let her Cage
 downe a pretty deale into the Well, he vncouered it agayne,
 tying it fast at the top of the Well for falling into it: and
 being sone-light the same night, the seruant departed his
 way, without speaking to her, or seeing her, and so let her
 hang. A little before day the good wife of the house made the
 Cage be couered agayne trimly, and brought into the cham-
 ber: and so vncouering it in the darke, fell asleepe agayne
 (her Louer being gone) till broad day. The Marchant
 came home betimes in the morning before Sunne rising,
 and went straight to the Cage in his chamber. The Pye
 that

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that hang in the Well all night, and knew not in what place she was in, nor what house it was, would very gladly haue told her master all, and thus she began: Master, the chamber was carried quite away to night, and I was in a great round glasse with water at the Sunne-shine of the day, all night long almost, and then the Glasse and Cage were remoued, but I cannot tell whither: and so God giue you good morrow, master. Now God giue thee sorowes (quoth the Marchant) wicked beast that thou art: for through thy foolish words I had well-nere payde my poore Jone on the Pettycoate for thy sake. And with that he ranne to the bed, and embraced his wife, and sweetely buſſed her. His wife, that saw her time come now to be reuenged, and to free her selfe of her husbands conceived ielousie, caused the ſlo- uenly Wittall her husband, to tell her all the Pyes qualities and tales she had brought him: which when she had heard, Out on her whore, quoth she, kill her ill-fauoured harlotry: what meanest thou to keepe that foolish bird? Her husband being rather in a rage then well pleased, because he would not gladly haue knowne that that his wife had told him, took the Cage and the Pye, and threw her out at the win- dow: and with the fall the poore wretch dyed out of hand. Therefore none must intermeddle in things that belong not to them, neyther in words nor deedes to goe about the de- struction of any. For he that diggeth a pit for others, many times falleth into it himselfe.



THe Sea-Crab disposed to play with a foole, was conten-
ted to be ridden of him: but he like a Coxcombe (not
know-

knowing she went backward) put a Bridle in her mouth, and it went to her tayle, and spurring her forwards, the Crabbe



went backwards. I am a foole (quoth the foole) to thinke to doe well with thee, since I knowe not thy nature nor condition.

Now listen what chaunced to an vngracious traueyler, and then consider well of the matter.

Two men of the Mamalechites traueyling by the way together, found a great bagge full of golden wedges, and so toyntly together they agreed to take it vp, determining to

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carry it to the Citie, and to lay it vp safe in their lodgings. But when they were come to the walles of the Citie, they altered their mindes, and one of them sayd to the other, Let vs deuide the treasure, that eche may carry home his part, and doe withall as he thinketh good. The other that was resplued to steale it, and to haue it all to himselfe, meaning to ease the good honest man of his part, answered extempore for his profit: He thinketh, good brother, it is not meete that our hap should be common, and the friendship particular: but like as we met in pouerty, so let vs ioyne in riches. Therefoze for my part I will not deuide it, but we will enioy it friendly together, and the good hap that lighted euenly vpon vs. Howbeit, for this time (if thou thinke good) let vs take a piece out, to serue our necessitie with, to defray household expences, and other extraordinary charges: and for the rest, it shall not be amisse if it ruine in common betwixt vs, and wee will hide it in the darke in some secret place, so as wee may from time to time (alwayes as we neede it) take of it at our pleasures. The good silly man (I will not say foole) did not thinke of his pretended subtiltie, and that hee went about then like a false knaue to deceyue him, but tooke him for a playne meaning man like himselfe, and sayd hee was contented it should be so. So for company they tooke eche of them his burthen, and the rest they safely buried vnder the roote of an old Elm, which the poore neighbours that dwelled by, called Vile Knaue: and so with the little burden of their necessary expences, eche of them repayzed to their lodgings. Within thre houres of the same night, the Companion that gaue counsell to leaue it abroad, went to the place of the hidden treasure, and secretly carried it home with him. When time had consumed the honest mans money, he went to the thafe his partener, and sayd to him, Brother, I would gladly haue the rest of my part of the gold that remayneth behind: let vs goe therefore, I pray thee, together,

together, as we together did find and hide it, and we will bring it home betwixt vs: for I assure thee, I am in great neede. Of mine honestie well sayd (quoth the thiefe his companion) we are happily met: for I was euen nowe thinking of that thou tellest me, and I promise thee I was comming to thee of the same errant. But now thou art come, in faith welcome, thou hast saued me so much labour: come on, go we, let vs take our horses and away, wee will not dwell long about this matter, I trow, we will handle it so nimble thou shalt see: and then we shall liue merrily without any care or thought, and neede not feare robbing. Now when they were come to the Vile Knaue (the Elme so called) where they had buried their treasure, being a great and hollo w tree, they began to digge for it: but in faith they might digge vnder the tree till their hearts ake, as deepe and as farre as they listed: for the treasure was stolne. The thiefe then played the Harlots part rightly (that weepeth and lamenteth to the honest woman) and began to tell him there was no more sayth in friends, and that loue was lost. Trust, that trust list: for certaynly I will neuer trust agayne. And when he had often repeated this, he began to throwe away his cap, to cry out, and beate himselfe, that he was like a mad man, nay, a very Bedlem in deed. His fellow that was no naturall, though he were somewhat like a Home, would not be loked so, but rather laughed to see his knauery and craft, thinking notwithstanding that hee had stolen it (as he had in deed) but yet he stood in doubt, laughing still. When the thiefe raged like a beast (as if he had had reason on his side) and sayd, None, no, none but thou, traytour, thiefe, and villayne (as thou art) couldst steale this. The silly man, that of both had cause to complaine (all hope take from him to recouer his part) in stead of accusing him, it stood him in hand to excuse himselfe, and to sweare and so sweare, saying, I cannot tell of it, I saw it not, I touched it

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not, neither did I once thinke of it till now. But tut, all would not serue, noz stay the theefe, but he cried out moze & moze (and that aloud) and called him all to naught, Oh traytoz, oh flane, and micherly theefe, who but thou knew of this? What man aliue but thou could once haue layd hands on it? Carry a little, by Gods passion I will tell my L. Maior of thee, I will doe thy errant, trust to it: and I trow hee will set thee where thou shalt see no Sunne noz Moone a good while. Harken after.

THis brawling and scolding continued a good while betweene the: in the end they went both to the Maior, who after long cauillations, intermissions, peremptories, exigents, termes vpon termes, fauors, promises, agreements, prayses, compromises, wagers, and a number of other such like conceits and toyes, perceiued his tale had neither head nor foote. Then said my L. Maior, to picke out the core of this matter: When ye two hid this treaure, were there any others with you, or were ye two alone together? The Knaue that had occupied his hands as nimbly as he that playeth on the Fife, answered streight as if he had bene cleere & honest in the matter: My Lord, and if it please your Honor, with your graces fauour, the tree it selfe, if you were there and saw it, would witnesse the matter playnly. For we both, I am sure, put it betweene the rootes of the tree, and therefore I belecue it will shew you the hole which the theefe hath digged. If God be iust, I know he will make the tree tell, and as it were, poynt with a finger to him that stole it, and shew you of him, Sir, of him that standeth here before your Lordships goodnesse (& my worshipfull Masters) like a steale-Counter now: for out of doubt he stole it. My L. Maior, that had many times put his finger in the fire before, as one well acquainted with such like matters, & that could spie day at a little hole, said, Well, then ye stand vpon the testimonie of the tree, and seeing ye
doe

doe so, both you and I will be at the doing of it, God willing, and I will sit it out to the vttermost I warrāt ye, feare ye not. They putting in sureties for their appearance, and a day appointed for the matter, were dismissed the Court. This determination liked the theefe of life, for he had streight deuised a mischief to blind my L. Maior withall. But here I will make a little digression. He that doth his things without aduice & counsell, can neuer doe well. The counsell is euer sound and good, that cometh from olde experienced men, or at least helpeth in some part. It is euerie wise mans part to take counsell in things he goeth about, whereof he is either ignorant or doubtfull. He that representeth the Moyle, I hope, since he will follow no counsell, ye shall see him smart for it in the end. For it is written, Heare, my sonne, my precepts and counsailes. But the Moyle was deafe and could not heare of that side. And now listen how.

The Theefe had imagined a mischief in his head, and as soon as he was come home, he said vnto his father, My good lustie old gray beaid, I will disclose a great secret to thee, which till this day I haue kept secret, secret in my bolome many a faire day, and euer buried it within mee, as hee that could finde no time, I tell thee, to trifle. But father, heare ye. To be plaine with you, the treasure I aske of my companion, I my selfe haue stolen it, that I might the better keepe that in thy olde age, and also further and aduance my poore familie, a thing that thou and I both long time haue desired. I thanke God, and my wife for sight (I should haue said before) it goeth as I would haue it, I would wish it no better. Now if thou wilt be ruled, and haue the thing brought to passe (being already in good forwardnesse) this cheate will be curs in spight of the Diuell. And so rehearsed all to him that had passed betwene the before the Maior and the bench, and adding this withall: I pray thee comey thy selfe to night into the hole under the

The third part

rootes of the tree where the treasure was hidde, for it is long, deepe and large. And when my Lorde Dito shall aske the tree: *Quenqueritis?* I would say, Who caried away the treasure? then shalt thou answer with a counterfeyt voyce: *Egus:* that is my companion, and thou shalt call him by his name. The olde man that was like unto his sonne in every point, had reason to hold of his side, after nineteene shillings to the pound: but he answered foure wordes:

Sonne, it is good to be merry and wise. I care not to take this matter vpon me, but me thinke it is hard and dangerous. A wise man will looke ere he leape. I feare mee those egges will be broken in the mouth, while we are a sucking of them. It happeneth in an houre that happeneth not in seuen yeares. If this geate come out, we haue spoone a faire threed. Consider it well, mishappes are euer at hand. Howbeit, for it happen not to mee as it did to the Bird that would kille the Snake, I am contented: and now heare the storie how she did.

In the rockes of Popolonia there was a goodly tree, in the which a solitarie bird built her nest: and laying first times, five of them miscaried. Hard by this tree, there dwelled a great and an unhappy Snake, which (as oft as these little birds were in manner hatched and readie to flye) crept vpon the tree to the nest, and deuoured them all, that she was readie to burst for fullness. So that the poore Bird of them was as angry as a Beare, he was so full of choler and sorrow. One day he determined to aske counsell in the matter, and consulted with a Crabbe that was a Doctor in Libris. Hearing his learning, he sayd nought else to him, but, Come and follow me. So he brought him to a Caeue, where dwelled a certayne beast (a companion of his) a Chit her, an enemy to the Snake for his life, and told him his

his nature, how that this beast delighted to eate fish, and made him carry a little dish full of them, and goe leaunting of them still all alongst, till he came to the Snakes hole. The Charmer hauing the saueur of the fish in the winde, followed the sent: and when hee was come to the place where the Snake made her nest, in a great fury hee digged vp the ground: and finding her (as one would haue wished it) in her first shape, he killed her. But because she was so well fed, hee went further, groping vp and downe, searching if there had bene ought else to haue liked him: and hauing these birdes in the winde too, he got him vp to the tree, and deuoured them also.

Father, you cast beyond the Moone, and make doubtles where none are: there is no such daunger in this, as you speake of. Too it lustily, and be not afrayd, I will warrante thee for an Egge at Easter. What, dost thou thinke I haue not wayed the matter to the vtermost? foreseene it, preuented it, looked thorow it, and seene to the bottome of it? Yes that I trow I haue. And if I had not seene it done as I would haue it, I would not buy the repentaunce of the life of my deare, sweete, louing, and tender father. Therefore dispatch, and about thy businesse. The tyde tarrieth no man. Nowe is the time that in despite of our foes (doe the worst they can) wee shall haue our purpose, and that so trimly, that wee shall swimme in wealth, and liue all the dayes of our life after like Gentlemen, and take our pleasure. So the vnhappie (rather than wise) father, daunted after the sonnes pipe, and forthwith went and conueyed himselfe vnder that hollow tree, tarrying there all night where the treasure had beene hidden.

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In the morning betimes, my Lord Maior, the Sherifes, his brethren the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Counsell of the Citie, my masters the Judges, and Iustices of peace, with all other of my Lord Maiors and the Sherifes officers attending on him, solemnely went to the appointed place for tryall of this matter, and having heard the parties in curibus and paratibus, he resolved upon the testimony of the tree, and cryed out: What ho, tree, (three times) who hath robbed this treasure? Then this old man that had lye[n] vnder the tree all night, and had a couple of Rats in his mouth to counterfeite the matter, answered quickly on a sudden the name of the good Simple man. When the Maior heard this thing, that within the barkes of trees there were certayne trembling voyces put forth, it so amazed him, that for the time he was extaticke, and could not speake a word: seeming to him and to those that stood by, that it was a wonderfull and strange thing. And thus wondering at the matter, to heare the voice come out of the tree, he was about to say, Lord, see what force truth is of! But with that thought also he began to suspect there was some knavery in hand: and because he would know it if it were so, he commaunded they should lay a load of wood or two about the roote of the tree, and when they had done, that they should set it on fire: imagin[ing] that if there were any ill-faoured worme or vermin in the hollo wnelle of the tree, either he would fire him out, or at least burne his coate or sayle. And if there were any deceit, he knew by this meanes he should easily discover it out. And having caused wood to be brought and layd together as he commaunded, they straight gaue fire. Now the old man having fire at his sayle like a Gloworme, and feeling it begin to parch him, (thinke what heart he had) cryed out pittifully as lowd as he could, Alas, alas, alas. Water, water, water. I burne, I burne, I burne. Helpe, helpe. I am smothered, I am smothered.
Come,

Come, come, come. Quicke, quicke, quicke. Open, open, for Gods sake. I dye, I dye, I dye. And many such words he spake, that he made them all ready to burst with laughing. A sirra (quoth my Lord Hain?) and art thou there in deede? In sayth the spirite is conured now, he is sure inough, I warrant him. And so he caused the spirite to be pulled out, that (God knoweth) looked like the very picture of strife it selfe. When he sawe the poore old Deuill how he was dressed, at the first he laughed, and without any choller did straight examine him. But when the troth in deed appeared as it was, he payde them home with their owne deuice, and gaue them that they had iustly deserved, and deliuered all the treasure to the simple honest man. So that now thou hearest how innocencie is rewarded, and iniquitie punished. Let strife goe, and we shall liue merrily.

THou mayst now turne this tale to thee, and make thee a short cloke, for in sooth it is euen fit for thy back, therefore put it on thee. Once againe I tell thee, that the bookes which thou hast studied are false, and the doctrine naught: therefore I can tell thee they will be throwne into the fire. And if thou follow that doctrine, and alledge their authorities, out of doubt thou wilt frie a stake, and thou and thy Doctors will be burned together. All wil lye on thy necke and of thy childrens, as it did vpon the adulteresse: and it is not long since it happened, as you shall heare.

In Terra Scotida, in a place called Vallona, it is reported there dwelled a rich Farmer, whose substance lay most in great cattell: & at certayne times he drove them into other countries to pasture, where he abode with them many moneths. His wife that remayned at home, was good and square, and plump of body, her browne as hard as a wood, and had her face beset with her, as other women: so that a

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great rich man also of that Countrey cast his eyes vpon her, and entertayned her in that time of vacation. And shee that delighted not to be kept at the rack and maunger, lusted her receipt to runne at large, to fare more dayntily. In so much as at the last (sinning in gluttony) her breasts grew bigge, and her belly rose. So when time came, she brought forth a goodly Babe, which she carefully put forth to nurse, and thus it grewe: and in fine as her owne in deede shee brought it home and fostered it. Her husband being come home that had bene long absent, glad to see his wife, and she (in seeming also) no lesse glad of his coming, (but, Lord, what feast and ioy in outward shewe tell we them!) they sweetly kissed, and with louing words embraced eche other. Oh my Cony, welcome, quoth shee. Oh my deare Husse, (said he) gramercy to thee. All wedlocke ceremonies duly accomplished, her husband casting his eyes about, and seeing this fayre little boy running about the house: Husse, quoth he, I pray thee, whence is this little knaue? What, knowest thou not, Cony, sayd shee: It is mine: (and this shee told him as she that could cunningly handle him in his kind) and so followed on, preventing his tale. Dost thou not remember, that thre yeres agoe there fell a great Snowe? (Yes, how cold it was!) and at the same time, I remember, the Ravens and Crows fell downe starke dead in the streets, and the fish dyed in the welles. Oh what a cold it was! and I toke it in deede (God knoweth) with throwing of Snow-balles, the young maydes of the countrey and I together: and I cannot tell how, I handled so many, but well I wote, I came home fayre with child: and I am sure it was no other but the Snow, and that is scene by the boy, that is as fayre and white as Snow it selfe: and therefore I called his name, White. And because I know well enough yemen be of such mettall, that even straight yet thinke all the euill of boye women that can be: and for that

that I would not put any ielouſie or ſoy in thy head, I ſent him out of the doores to nurse, thinking afterwards at leſſure, when thou haſt knowne thy good wife, to ſend for him, and ſo to haue told thee even plainly from point point how the matter went, and how I came by this good, pretie, ſweet, faire, well ſauoured boy.

Her husband, though in deed he was but an Aſſe and a dreamiſh foole, was not moued a whit at her ill ſauoured tale, nor once hung downe his head for the matter, and made aſthough he beleued her: but he knew ſtreight the knauerie of the fooliſh inuention of his wife. Howbeit, what for the loue he bare her (becauſe ſhe was woorth the looking on iwis) and for that he was but a rude fellow to behold, and thought himſelfe ſcant worthy of her, and that he had married her, pining away for her ſake: he thought it better to carie ſuch things in his breſt, than in his head, and the rather peraduenture, becauſe he doubted falſe meaſure, fearing his parteners yll will that farmed his ground at halſes with him. In fine, he was contented to bite it in for the time, determining not to be at charges with other mens children. So one day ſpying time and place, he caried out of the doores with him this little boy White: and ſuch was his walke, that the boy was neuer more heard of, nor ſeene after that. The woman looked and looked againe to ſee her ſonne: returne with her husband. But ſeeing her husband come home without him, Copy, ſaith ſhee to him, I pray thee what haſt thou done with my Boy? Her husband that had bought his wit ſo deare, answered her: A, ſweete Muſſe, the other day vnaduiſedly (I confeſſe it) I caried him abroad with me, and we walked a great while in the Sunne together, and thou knoweſt how hote it was two dayes agoe (alack that I ſhould tell it thee) the heate of the Sunne hath quite diſſolued him. And then I found thy words true, which before I hardly beleued.

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Alas, poore wretch, he sodainely turned all into water, that woe is mee. His Muffe hearing this, in a rage flung her away, and left Conie all alone: so hee neuer after saw her.

I have told thee this fable, because thou shouldest know, and see both, that all mischief and malice in the end commeth out, and being disclosed, it euer receiveth the iust reward and punishment. What can be hoped for of thee, that hast committed so many and sundry ill factes, practised such wicked deedes, devised such abominable practises, and made so many snares to catch the poore Kullin, that at the length thou broughtest him to the Are? And moreover (to give place to thine iniquitie) hast brought thy friend to his death, the King in danger, and thy poore kinsfolks to shame: and worst of all, both of you brake your wordes and promise.

Although I be brother to thee by the fathers side, I may not, nor will not trust thee an inch, nor deale with thee for pinnes. For he that hurteth his friend, wil not spare to hurt his brother: and he that hath once deceiued, knoweth how to deceiue againe. But well, once warned, halfe armed, they say. I now I will beware of thee well enough. Thou shalt not colt me, be sure, as the Marchant was colted by an euill companion of his whom he trusted: and thus once told thee, wee will shake hands, and then adue.

They say, there was once a great rich Marchaunt, that had as much businesse as he could turne him to: and amongst other his substance, hee had many a thousand weight of yron. His businesse falling out so, that hee must needs go to Calicut, (which was a good thousand miles off) he gave to his neighbour (a friend of his) his yron to keepe till he came home. The yron taried the master many a faire

a faire day, and seeing he came not, he tooke his leaue, and went his way: but he that had it in keeping, took revenge well enough of his departure, and made merie with it. The Merchant, after he was come home, went to his friend, and asked him his yron. But hee that was a lye child, had straight deuised an excuse to serue his turne, and sayd to him, I would to God you had neuer lelt it with me. For you were not so soone gone, but there came even the same night an armie of Rattes and Myle, (drawne thither by the saucur of the mettall) that lay continually at it: so that in few dayes, befoze I or any of my house knew it (thinke you that heare it, how this was likely) they had gnawen and eaten it vpe, very whit, and had not left by estimation breaten, and not spoyled, aboue soure cunces. Now imagine you whether this yll hap went to the stomacke of me or no. The Merchant hearing so lowd a lye, could scant keepe him from laughing, though inwardly it grained him: and yet soothing him, he made as he belaued him, and sayd, Sure it is a marneplous matter how this should come to passe: and, but that I heare you speake it, I would neuer beleue it. For doubtlesse it is one of the wonders of the world. A shame take him that sold it mee. I cannot be perswaded but that hee noynted it with some oyle, or gaue me some of that soft yron that is made of the water of Steele. But well, let the yron goe where it will, and all my illes withall, although it bee of no small waight. I tell you truly I loue you so much, that I make small reckoning of my losse, but rather I assure you I thinke it well bestowed, sith the wicked Rattes yet had some what to entertains them with, and that they pardoned you and your family. For ye may well know, that sith they did eate the yron, they had y^e olues disease in them: and if y^e had not bene in the way to haue relieved them, by my say you had smelt of it. But since it is gone, farewell it: no more words, as Cob said to his wife when his head was broken.

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THis craftie fellow (but not so subtil as he tooke himselfe for) reioyced at these words, supposing the Marchant had passed no more for the matter, and so was pacified: wherevpon he did inuite him the next day to dinner to him, and the Marchant accepted his bidding willingly. Howbeit he studied all night to serue him as good a turne, and hee could at least, to be reuenged at once of his losse and mocks, without complayning to the Iustice of his wrong: and sure hee shewed him a right Northfolke trick, and this was the iest:

THe Marchant sent for to dinner to his house that had stolen the yron, went thither streight, and was marueylously feasted and made of, (but indeed of his owne cost) howbeit the best pleasure of all was, the Marchant made very much of a prettie little Boy, and he was the onely sonne and heyre of him that had bidden him to dinner: and still he fed the Boy, and made him great chere. After dinner playing with his sonne, & making much of him, as I told you before, promising (as they doe to children) many goodly things, whilst the father began to nodde and to take a nappe, the Marchant made the Boy be caried to a neighbours house of his, and there he hid him. The father, when hee awaked, went soorth with the Marchant, attending their business, and thought nothing of his sonne, as he that was wont to goe soorth without any such care. So comming home at night, and not finding his sonne, out he went all about the towne to seeke him, and spared not to aske euery body that he met, if they sawe his sonne. At the last, by good hap he stumbled on this Marchant, that in deed had stolen him (as the other had stolen his yron before) and being in great perplexitie, hee sorrowfully asked him of his sonne. The Marchant, all things framing as he wished, (sauiug the giuing of his iron to him to keepe, answered straight,

straight, Yes marry, I remember I saw (not long since the
 winde rose so great) a silly Sparrowe catch a little pretty
 Boy by the heare of his head, and in that whirlewinde hee
 snatched him vp, and carried him quite away into the ayre:
 and sure by your words mee thinkes it should be your sonne.
 Therefore seeke him no more, for by this time hee is in hea-
 uen, it is so long agoe I saw him taken vp from the ground.
 The father hearing so impossible a thing, began like a mad
 man to crie out, and sayd, O heauen, O earth, O yee people
 of the world, giue eare vnto this strange & wonderful case.
 Who euer heard such a thing: Who euer saw so straunge a
 sight, as to see little Sparrowes carie children into heauen?
 Are Childre become Chickens, or Sparrowes Bites? What,
 sayth the Marchant, you seeme to haue little practise in the
 world, sith you remember not that an Eagle hath taken vp a
 man and caried him quite away. But Lord what needes this
 wondering? I maruelle at you aboue all men, sith you are v-
 sed to see greater wonders and impossibilitie than this. For
 you haue seene Kats & Mice gnaw yron, and eate it when
 they haue done: and I that did but heare it onely of your
 mouth, marvelled not a whit. By these wordes his false
 friend knew what he meant well enough, and imagined (as it
 was) that to be reuenged for his yron he kept his sonne. And
 seeing no other remedie, falling downe at his feete, he asked
 him forgiveness for Gods sake, and put himselfe into his
 handes, promising hee would restore him his yron againe,
 and make him amendes for all his losses. And thus he came
 by his sonne againe, which other wise hee should neuer haue
 heard of.

BY this that thou hast heard (sayd the Asse to the Moyle)
 of the ill Companion, thou shalt know what thou mayest
 hope of booties gotten with deceyt: and consequently what
 thou mayest looke for of the King, whom thou hast deceiued

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and betrayed which by swiftnes of *Time* (that shortly passeth ouer many yeres, and that also is father of *Veritie*) cannot,



nor will not suffer her to be hidden by any coloured fraud or deceyt. So that he will disclose all by mouth of *Veritie* vnto the King, telling him of thy wretchednesse: and the matter being knowne, thou shalt bide the bitter punishment, and he will bee reuenged of thee for the Bull. To this answered the Moyle:

There was a faire woman in loue with a *Bothecarie*, and she could neuer haue leysure (because her husband kept her straightly) once to speake with him, or with any others
to

to let him know it. One night her husbandeuen suddenly being very sicke, was compelled for present remedy to send his wife in haste to the Apothecaries. So thither she ran with all speede, and in stead of returning quickly with the medicines, she whipped at a trise vp into the Apothecaries chamber, to conferre with him of secret matters (you know what) and as she was running vp, she cast her handkercher with her money downe on the shop boord to the Boy, and bade him make ready the medicine in the meane while. The Boy that had an eluish wit, vndid her handkercher, and tooke out her money, and pretily tied it vp againe, hauing filled her handkercher with the dust of the streete, of purpose to mocke her, to let her vnderstand, that they that came in haste for sicke folks, did not vse to sport them at leysure on that fashion: and so laid downe her handkercher againe on the boord where hee found it. When this woman had well payde the Collector vpon her receipt, and that she saw she had bene somewhat too long in her account: she came downe from the Apothecarie, snatched vp her handkercher, and ran home as she had bene scared with some ill thing. But finding her husband sleeping (the extremitie of the paine hauing left him) she sat downe softly by the beds side, & opening her handkercher, found her money turned into very earth and dust. And euen at that instant her husband awaked, who, because hee knew not how long hee had slept, could not tell whether his wife came quickly againe, or tarried long: and casting his eyes on the dust and earth which she was looking on (as she that knew she was mocked) he asked her, What dust and baggage is that thou hast there? what, are ointments and medicines made of that fashion: his wife straight found his malice, and answered foolishly:

I running hastily from certaine that were fighting in the streets, my money slipt out of my hand, and being very dark, I sought to take it vp, and so with my hands I took all that

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I could find, thinking both my selfe in taking by the dust, to get by my money too: but woe is me, it is sure all gone, and with that burst out in teares. The husband simply beleened her, and giuing her other money sent her thither againe: and so with this second commodity, she fully accomplished her desire, and sweetely paid the hire of her pleasure.

VHy then dost thou thinke with other new and strange deuices yet to occupy the Kings head: I beseech God he may once pay thee home. But I would aduise thee looke well to thy selfe. For thou shalt finde great difference betweene such a beast as he is, and another foolish little beast that will easily beleene thee: Vnlesse thou wouldst say to me, that because thou hast done the most, thou shalt haue the least. To this I reple, That one pay payeth all. And a little theft hangeth vp the theefe for many a great robbery. I haue said to thee for this time, and now farewell,



The



*The fourth part of Morall
Philosophie.*



Anno 1601.



The fourth part of the
Philosophie.



Alors 1661.

The fourth part of Morall Philoso- phie, shewing the ende of the trea-

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sons and miseries of the Court of
this world.



Although ye finde many good reasons spoken vnder the shadow and colour of beastes without reason. yet yee are not to maruell a whit: for we also that represent reasonable beastes, do often times things without reason, and discretion both. And this is excellent too: to see beastes liue and worke as men. But how brutish a thing is it, to see men liue and gouerne themselves like brute beastes? For it is also note in this Treatise one thing, that like as men sometime say thou, or you, worshipfull, Honorable, Noble, or Lordship and so forth: and doinde many times misse to giue to each man his right title and dignitie as they ought, and is fit for each mans calling and vocation: euen so these beastes also (for in the end yee know them to be but beastes) do erre many times, speaking talke Latine, saying thou for you, & master where they should say servant. Therefore yee may not rechen of such scapes, nor looke after them, though yee see them stray a little out of the way, and take a Gosling for a Goose, and a Crab for a Whale. For it is an old rule, that both men and beastes wil fault in many things.

THE Lyon therefore did amisse to kill the Bull, suffering himselfe and his iudgement to be abused and overtaken, by the deuillish and subtill practises of the trayterous Moyle. In such as when his choler was ouer, and that he had wreaked his anger on him, cruelly putting the guiltlesse beast to death, he then too late looked backe on his bloody deede, and repented him of his rage, knowing he had not done well, to kill so wise a subiect, and so graue a counsellor. His con-

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science

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science griped him at the heart, to thinke he had no lawfull cause to vse such cruelty to him. Such inward thoughts draw deepe, and touch the quicke, and can hardly be holden in and kept secret. So that the Kings heart burning thus, out he burst a fewe words, which made the Moyles eares glow: as that piece of wicked flesh, that alwayes gaue attentive eare, and looked to be payde home. Then vpon a sudden, to take away these thoughts from the King, and that he should not thinke too much vpon them, besides that also to continue him still in his error, hee ran to the Court, and downe he fell on his knees before the King, and with all humilitie he sayd: Most mighty and noble Prince, thou hast brought thy desires now to an end. The gods that day did blesse thee, in which they gaue thee honourable victorie, when thou ouercamest so great and strong an enemy. The world, victorious Prince, wondereth, that thou hauing (I meane) cause to reioyce, art so sad and full of pensiuenesse. Oh, sayd the Lyon, when I thinke of the cruell and violent death of *Chiarine* without cause, I am ready to eate my fingers for sorrow: And continually I thinke of the great wit he had, of his graue and prudent counsell, indowed besides with many noble gifts and maners. And to conclude, I must tell thee playnly, I cannot comfort my selfe, nor be in quiet, when I examine the cause of his death: For many things runne in my head, to perswade me, that things were otherwise then I tooke them, and that he had wrong. But now I know, that that my father sayd so oft, is true: That a thing oft thought vpon, can seldom misse but it falleth out true.

Your Lordshippe (sayd this wicked People) should not thus sorrow and bewaile the losse of him, which made thee liue in continual feare and torment. For wise Princes oft times do both punish and cut off many worthy persons, and those whom they dearely loue and esteeme: and why?

why: all for their owne safetie, and the preservation of their Realme. And Sir, of two evils they choose the least: to kill one, rather then to make a thousand die. And here is an example. Doe ye not see, my Lord, when one is bitten with a venomous serpent, that straight he cutteth off the member that is bitten, not suffering it to infect and poyson the whole bodie, by meanes whereof he saueth his life, which else he should lose? The King seemed to graunt him: and the Poyle thought these words had cleared the Lions heart: for he craftily made much of the worshipfull Poyle, and like a brother intreated him. The Poyle sat him downe on a soyme in the Chamber of pzelence a while, and began of himselfe to thinke vpon the misery of Princes of light credit, and of the malice of these vile talebearers, which set strife and contention betwixt party and partie, of their tyrannie, of their opinions, and fond fantasies, in this manner:

LArge, great, wonderfull, and infinite are the wayes to offend, and innumerable are the snares and deuices that one wicked and naughtie disposed person may deuise and spread abroad, to catch a good and true meaning man, to ouerthrow him quite. And there is not so straight a friendship, but is easie to be broken with the hand of naughty proceeding, as I haue proued it. If I could but write all the things that haue happened, the tales that haue bene told, and the long woven cloth, I should teach Princes how they should doe in all their matters, and would make them see the discretion that many haue lost, and what way they should take, not to fall into these Courtly flatterers. Those that beare office, and haue charge ouer others, ought diligently to search out things: and not to goe as flyes without breads, and lightly to turne and change as the wauering weather-cocke with euery winde. Truly it is a fowle fault in meane men to glue easie care to flatterers, but in great persons it is

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a farre greater fault, and in Princes chiefly a thing of most defect and slander, and of extreme crueltie.

Now I come to know plainly, what a great burthen is laid on the peoples backs, that are gouerned by a Prince of small consideration and iudgement, and in what danger their persons are, besides the grieffe their conscience giueth the for their state. O poore people, how many thousands of you are recomended vnder the scepter of such iustice? Ought not Princes to be like vnto God? & if God will take account of all things at his will (be they neuer so little) why should not the King among his subjects do also the like? The wickednesse of Ministers and officers (if so it were) would not then runne on so farre as it doth unpunished. O little faith to Gods lawes. O little labour for a man to know himselfe. Where we thinke goodnesse onely harboureth, thence proceedeth all vice and wickednesse: and where wee beleeue troth is lodged, there sleepeth deceyt. Who would not haue beleeued, that in this Court vertue had remayned: but alas here is the onely Court of vice. In outward lookes every one seemeth to carry troth: but in their inward brefts is hid all dissimulation and vntroth. Three things there are which are vnited together, and should neuer be out of the Princes mind: to wit, To loue God, his neighbour, and to gouerne himselfe. And three other things also there are for the subjects to obserue vnto their Prince. Loue, faith, & obedience. But every one I see hath forgotten them, from high to lowe. This world then being so full of dangers and deceits, as it is, what man is he aloue so wise can keepe himselfe from them?

The Lyon returned into the Chamber where the People was, he licensed him to depart, and the People with due reuerence tooke his leaue of the King. Now the King left alone, began againe to lament, and to repent him a thousand times, y^e he was thus overtaken with the Peoples perswasion:

perswasion: and it grieved him so much more, because he remembred the Buis wise counsels, wonderfull behanior, and noble conuersation. And to banish this inward conceined griefe, that grypped him at the hart, he liked to be amongst his Lordes and familiars, whom ogerly he entertained. And amongst this coute was the Lybbard, one of the most noblest of blood of all his kinne, and him the King trusted with many secret things of his life. The Lybbard one day going out of the pillage to worke, passed by chance by the house of the Hoyle and Aye, and heard the Aye crying out upon the Hoyle, and bitterly reproouing him for that vile treason he had committed to the King: and so he heard from point to point euerie act and deede he did. With these wordes the Lybbard felt a thing touch his heart as one had spoken to him, and had him marke wel what Gods iustice would do. So y he saw certainly the Hoyle could not long scape the Kings wrath, and that he should dearely buy the Princes griefe, falling into that snare he had layd for many others. Now as all curious searchers be, that desire to heare other mens doings, he layd his eare to the doore, and heard the Aye his brother speake these very wordes vnto him: O thou wouldest needs followe thine owne fantasie: I could not rule thee. All is well that endeth well, say I. Marke the end. Thou reiectest my counsell, it shall be no matter: I say nought but myn. If any mischiefe light on thee, at thy perill be it: if the King doe punish thee, thou hast but well deserved it, and God is iust if he punish it on thee. O goodman of mine, to betray an innocent creature, & the faithfull friend.

Brother mine (sayd the Hoyle) no mo wordes I pray thee: that that is done, cannot be undone. And it is easier to repaire than to amend. When the Scedde is follen, it is too late to fill the stable doore. I know Chiarino is slaine, and that guiltlesse, and I confesse I was cause of his death. But let vs leaue off this vaine talke, & devise some way to vntie

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out the suspition the King hath taken in his head, that he thinketh there hath bene some trechery vnto him. The Libbard hauing heard inough, and as much as serued his turne, departed his way, and bled him to the Pallace of the Quene mother, whither the King had sent him for other affaires of his. After he had done his message from the King her sonne, he told the Quene mother all the circumstance of that he had heard, and of the rebukes of the Ase to the Hoyle, & of his horrible committed murder. So the Quene mother and he resolved to keepe it secret, because they would not the Ase should haue any hurt, knowing he was a good, honest, plaine, foolish beast. In the next morning betimes, the Quene mother went to the Court to see the King her sonne, and finding him perplexed, and in heauy case, she sayd vnto him, What ailest thou, my sonne, that I see thee thus troubled, & that these many dayes I saw thee not merry? If it be for any thing thou hast lost, assure thy selfe that neither sighes nor sobbes will once restore it thee againe. This inward griefe doth bere thy mind, febleth thy body, and tormenteth thee much I see, but yet giue it not way so far as thou canst not call it backe againe. Impart at least thy dape conceined griefe vnto thy mother, and familiar friends, such as best doe like thee. If any helpe at all there be, we all will put to our helping hands. But if still thou dost burst out thus in teares and sighes, thou wilt rather shew thy selfe a woman than a man. For so doe women vse, for every trifle, when they list, to bring forth a teare. Perhaps it grieues thee thou hast slaine Chiarino. Out of doubt I can assure thee, thou defiledst thy selfe in innocent blood: for without any crime, fault, or liuing offence to thee, thou laydest thy hand vpon him. His mothers words at length vze to these from him: It is an old saying, & I haue heard it oft: Things lost can neuer be recovered: and this thing goeth to the hart of me. Nay see, mother, if I haue cause to sorrow, that once his

his death, and before, I never heard so much as an ill word of my faithfull Chiarino. Sure, if he had meant ill to me, it could not have bene but I should have smelt it out, and it would have come to mine eares one way or other. And therefore to thee, mother, alone I confesse my fault, and I may tel it thee, the only worker of his mischief was his cruell enemy the Moyle: which with practises, inuentions, and devices hath supplanted me, and killed him, moving me to wrath. Ah my sonne, now I must needs tell thee againe, thou hast bene betrayed and deceiued both, and this a trustie friend hath told me. The Lyon would faine have knowne of whom: but the Queene mother would by no means at that time tell him ought. But this she did assure him, that there was no new inuention nor alteration in his Realme, that should offend him in word or deed: and bade him seeke well, and in short time he should know all. So the King, since he could at that time get no more of his mother, determined to assemble all the beastes of his Realme, and to call them to Parliament to consult vpon this matter, and so he did.

When this generall Counsell was called, where all the great Lordes of his Realme, & the wisest of the Commons, with all the souldiours were assembled, he also sent for his mother. She looking all the beastes in the face that were present, & missing the Moyle, caused him straight to be sent for. So he came forth with. But when he was come to the Palace, & saw the Parliament house furnished with all the Colledge of beastes, then he knew the Princes indignation, when looking vpon him earnestly, he saw his colour change, & that his conscience gnawed him for the death of the Bul. Now the Moyle knowing himselfe guiltie, began to whet his wittes: and drawing neere to certaine of the great Lords that stood round about the Queene mother, he sayd vnto them, Lord, what ayleth our noble King? what is the cause of this conuen-

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tion here? how cometh it he is thus melancholy? What, is there any sudden or strange accident happened in the Court, that we may know the cause? the Countess hath bene called very sodainly. The Queene mother answered straight, Thou needest not maruaile wis at the Kings heavinesse. For thou knowest well enough (having given him the cause) his sadness, which with thy sweete sugred wordes hast given him bitter gall. Tell me, I pray thee; canst thou tell who was cause of the death of the most noble and worthy knight of our Court? Was it thou perhaps? But the Moile (as stout as Goliath) without any blushing answered straight:

Now I know, the saying which our old ancient beasts used in times past, is true: and I am out of doubt of it: That let one doe as much good as he can, his reward I warrant you shalbe little enough, & that God onely is he, who rewardeth and giueth recompence for any benefite or service done. What a marvellous matter is it, that he that liueth well in this world, cannot continue to liue well, but is compelled to daunce after euery mans pipe: to hold with the Hare, and runne with the Hound! The true heart I haue alwaies borne to the King thy sonne, & sound counsel, which (God I take to record) I haue giue him, do not deserue such reward, for it is knowne wel enough, that the Hoyle his seruant hath deliuered him from many dangers, and present death also, and refused no trauaile for his safetie, and that I make his Lordship iudge of. Well, I onely craue of his Grace, but that he will inquire of my life and doings. For I know, my proceedings will appeare better to him than is thought for: and I would my troth and honestie were openly knownen to the world. And for my part, if the least part of that were true that is spoken of me, and that I were any manner of way to be touched, his Maiestie may be assured I would not tarrie an houre in the Court, and much lesse

lesse haue come befoze these great Lords. And besides that, I would not thinke my selfe sure in any place of the world. Wherefoener I were, if I had but once receiued such a thought in me, and much lesse if I had committed the deed. Therefore I pray thee, noble Ladie, lend not thy eares to the words of enuious persons, noz suffer his Haiestie to lay hands on my innocencie. For if that seeme a strange thing to you, this a fortiore were a wicked fact: a fact without reason, iustice, and any manner of equitie. I do not care to bee counted wicked in that case, if all the Court doe count mee so. For God himselfe knoweth well the truth, in whom I enely hope, and am sure he will deliuer me from this suspicion and danger.

THis Moyle in his words seemed to be the best beast of the world, and those that like strangers heard him, and knewe not his Moylish nature (a vile traitour Moile, a whorson cankered Moyle, that let a man keepe him in the stable five and twenty yeeres, and make neuer so much of him, in the end, for a farewell, and that on a sudden, when a man thinketh not of it, he will yerke out behind, and put him in danger of his life) were very sorie for his trouble, and did pittie his case. He that by nature was borne subtile and craftie, perceiuing a little parcialitie amongst them, and that he had reasonable audience, went about straight to intricate the house, and so began a tale *Coram populo* like vnto this, still drawing water to his Mill.

**A tale of the Ioyners wife and the
Painter.**

Z

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There was sometime in the countrey of Catalogna a Joyner of Tharfia, and he had a very faire woman to his wife, as any that came into that citie a thousand yeeres before her. This faire woman became in love with a Painter, and because the neighbors should not be privie of his accessse unto her, she prayed the Painter to make him a garment to be known from others, so that by her eye, and feeling (if there were no light) she might yet straight wayes know him. This device and request pleased the Painter well: whereupon hee made him a white garment painted with Peccocks eyes, and wrought upon it, and so with this robe in the night he went to her: without calling to any, or knocking at the doore, hee went to a place appointed, where he found her hidden, and there he sweetly solaced himselfe to his great contentation. At this compact betwene them for their meeting, one of her servants had closely put himselfe into a corner, and heard all that was sayde and done, who cunningly dissembled that hee knew ought where his Mistresse hid her. This Painter with his white robe continued his haunt unto her a great while, before the servant could come to beare halfe of his labour. It hapned yet on a night (as fortune would) that this Painter had occasion to go out of the towne for certaine businesse he had abroad: the servant when he knew it, hid him immediately unto the Painters house, and bade his wife deliver him her husbands white robe. And when he had it, he put it on his back, and so went to his Mistresse withall: who when she saw it, and knew it, and beleevued it had beene the Painter (perhaps too, she liked to be deceived) began to pursue Venus sport together. His errand delivered, hee went and rendered this robe againe unto the Painters wife, who, good soule, knew not what her husband meant to weare that robe every night. Anon after midnight, as the Diuel would
have

haue it, the Painter came home again, whether y^e spirit mo-
ued him y^e he must nedes goe conioine the Diuel, or y^e his busi-
nes framed not y^e he went for, or what it was I cannot tell
you, it is inough, home he came: & putting on his white robe
on his back, he flug out of the doores againe in haste, & to the
Joiners wife he trudded. But when he came there, he found
all fast shut vp, and no nople at all: so that he was driuen to
daunce attendaunce without doores and blow his nailes, as
the Physicians saye that waiteth for his maistr, and will
chaweth on the bzidle. Notwith the next night he returned,
and at pleasure discouered the countrey. And being halie in
his iourney, what man (quoth she) remember your selfe,
you rode farre yesternight, and you are not yet at your iour-
neyes end: I perceiue you haue yet a Colts tooth in your
head. Well wanten, well, you will tire your horse: and with
such like harlotrie louing wordes she entertained her friend
the Painter. The Painter hearing these wordes, began to
smell a Rat, and thought straight she had taken in more ho-
ses into her stable then two. So he tooke his leaue, and home
he went: and when he came home, examining the matter,
his wife told him there came one in his name for his robe.
Then were they both at an afterdeale, and worse than euer
they were, for none of them knew, nor could gesse what he
should be: insomuch as after he had well-sauouredly rib-rod-
ded his poore innocent wife, he threw his robe into the fire.
And so the silly woman bare the blame that made no fault.
The King therefore should not so lightly beleue it, before
he be iustly informed, that anothers fault be not punished
by my innocencie. My Lords and beafts, thinke not, I pray
you, that I speake this for feare of death, but to purge my
selfe of that yee haue heard. For death is common to all, and
I know I cannot shunne it, therefore I feare it not. But
this I feare, that dying falsely accused, my name and house
should for euer be defamed: and to this I take great heede.

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The mother of the Lyon, that was y^e very daughter of impa-
tience, could not abide to heare any more fables, but cast
vp her head, and turned her about at those words, and halfe
in a rage, and in choler, sayd thus to the P^ople:

If thy deedes were as good as thy words, my sonne should
not be thus grieued nor offended: nor the poore Bull had
beene now dead. But thy double dealings and prittle prattle,
(who did but giue eare vnto thee & beleueed thee, not know-
ing thee) are mough to turne the Court topsie turuy. As thou
didst heretofore to Pannonia, who come home, thou madest
him beleue (because his wife would not grant thy vn honest
desire) that he was naught: so that vpon thy words he fell vp-
on her with his feete, and pashed her to death. Then too late
repenting his fault, he heaped one ill on another: for he made
all his Concubines to be burnt. And all this came of thy cur-
sed words. Therefore it is best for euery man not to haue thy
friendship. Which that he lifted vp his eares, and with open
mouth thus answered:

It becometh not, Madame, the Kings mother to heare
the causes, reasons, contentions, objections, and wrongs
of the subiect with two eares at once, but with one alone.

For your iudge-ment ought to be upright and equall, if
affection or partialitie carry you not a way. And if the matter
be for Chiarino, the P^ople will not for that forget that the
King doth yet trust him, and that he is a true seruant to his
Maestie. And be you assured, Madame, that to trouble my
innocencie, and to molest me, that to all this Court is so true
a shame, it is an offence to pittie. Imagine how the Lionesse
hart did rise marueylously against him, because she knew the
wickednesse of the P^ople: and turning to her sonne, she sayd,
How thinkest thou of the boldnesse of this most cruel incur-
red traytour, that as many as heare him, thinke he hath rea-
son? See I pray you how he playes the Forer. Behold, I be-
hold, ye his lookes, what kind of lectures he makes. Thinke
ye

ye he cannot hit one on the knée at a pinch & need be with his heeles: Des I warrant yee when yee looke not for it. A subtil beast, how he hangeth downe his head. A what a traytours looke, see his false leering eyes. Lorde, how terribly he lookes on vs. Disremember, my sonne, this cursed beast, and hee is worth neither for friends, Courtiers, nor kin's folkes requests, ever keepe Dooles any more. The Lion for al these words stirred not a whit, neither once cast up his head as though he had bene moued. The Lionesse his mother, mad for anger for her sonnes griefe, said, Why then, because thou wilt not punish a traytour, dost thou not beleue me? dost thou not credit thy Mother that telleth thee here before them all, and affirmeth to his face that he is a traytour to thee?

Then the King called a certaine fierce beast, and vgly monster to behold, begotten of a Satire and of a Griffin,



and he made him take a chaine, and chaine the Moyle. The
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Moyle seeing so horrible a horned beast come towardes him, let fall his tayle for feare and sorrow both, and thus of this hellish furie he was chained, and caried to prison, and as ye shall heare, safely kept and examined.

When the Moyle was thus apprehended, the Lionesse went to the King her lonne, & sayd to him, The imprisonment of this wicked member, hath greatly reioyced all the Court: knowing that now the time is come this malefactor shall be punished, and receyue iust reward for his treasons. God, if thou biddest but heare what they talke of him in Court, of his naughtie tongue, of his carrying of tales from one to another, of spreading abroad quarrels, contentions, strifes, debates, and suspitions in every place where he commeth, thou wouldest blesse thee, and thine eares would glow in thy head. A cursed Moyle. Neuer agree to heare him, neuer giue him audience, but referre his matter to the counsell, & then let iustice procede. Now I thinke thy life safe, and dare boldly say thy Realme shall live in peace, although the Moyle is forth-coming, and I hope shall be quite dispatched. And because I would not haue thee thinke I speake obscurely, I will tell thee what reason I haue to speake it. And here the Lionesse reciteth from point to point what the Libbard had tolde her, and how she heard the whole matter of him. The King vnderstanding his fact from the mouth of so credible a person, as that of the Libbard, then he knew it to be true, and that he had offended, which yet was not altogether to be believed, and depended somewhat vpon the Moyle. And thus determined to punish the Moyle, hee withdrew himselfe from the counsell, as all such like Princes doe.

Now when Fame had blowne abroad the Moyles imprisonment, and comming to the Asies cares his brother,
he

he ran vnto the prifon, and his heart panted, & bet marueyloufly, as that Affe that knew how this geare was brought about, and he told the Moyle, Our play now is like to the play of the two brethren, that hauing two Balles in their



handes, they gaue them ech into other hands, and they were both made of one fashon and bignesse: so that in the end to choofe this or that, they saw it was al one, there was no choice in neither. To haue thee in prifon, alas, it troubleth me: & to haue thee abroad also it grieueth me. All commeth to one reckoning. And with that for kindnes he burit out in teares, and wept bitterly. But afterwards feeing him with the chaine about his necke, hee quaked for feare, and layd him downe

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on the ground, crying out in his Asses maner, and sayd, O brother Moile, what case art thou in now? Alas, there is no more time to reprove thee now, because there is no remedy, as few dayes agoe there was, when thou mightest haue cancelled all: but thou like an Assie-headed foole, that mightest haue cleared the countrie (knowing thy selfe to be guiltie) why didst thou not take thee to thy legs? Thou despisedst my counsels to thee, yet they were good if thou hadst had grace to haue taken them. It is true that is spoken by the mouth of beasts that haue vnderstanding, That the false and vntrue man dyeth before his time. As me thinketh I see by the Element will happen to thee. And this for none other but thine insolencie and naughtinesse: and thy crafts and deceites haue brought thee to this trouble. O, how happie hadst thou beene if thou haddest dyed in thy birth? Curled and woe worth be thy false knowledge and enuie of others weale and prosperitie, which onely is it hath brought thee to this infamous end. Then the Moyle relented, and breaking out into teares also, answered,

O My good brother Ass, no liuing creature, how wise and discrete so euer he be, can shun his mishaps and all fortune: & therfore I despised a thousand of thy good counsels, for so it was giuen me from above. And if pride and ambition had not traueiled me still, I could haue withstood me: but the enuie of others dignitie and estimation had too much power ouer me. A blind vnderstanding of mans knowledge. It happeneth to me as to the sick man, who hauing prepared for him most wholesome meates, refuseth them, and giueth himselfe ouer to his will and appetite, taking them that are hurtfull for him, and filleth himselfe: which doth in deed both hinder his health, & continue his sicknesse. He knoweth it, and yet cannot abstaine. I knew well enough my peruerse vnderstanding, but I neuer had

had reason sufficient to brydle it. Now too late I find my fault, and knowing the danger I am in, my sorrow redoubleth on me: not so much for my selfe, as for thy sake, because thou hast alwayes bene with me. Thou art my brother, and consequently they will beleue and imagine (in dede) that thou art partie with me, and partaker of my doings. The Kings officers therefore may take thee, and put thee on the racke, and make thee confesse my fault, and when they haue done, execute thee. (For sure they shall neuer haue it of me) and by thy confession punish me without remission or pardon in this world. For of thy words dependeth my death, and of my wicked gouernement shall grow thy ill, grieve, trouble, torment, prisonment, and extreme punishment. The Queene hearing his brothers wordes, marked them well, that he trembled euery ioynt of him, and quaked like an Aspin leafe: and a beastly feuer tooke him, with which he went his way home. But before he departed thence, he sayd vnto the Hoyle, Brother, if thou waigh my life, and wilt keepe me from perill (as thou canst not any way auoyde it) confesse, thy fault is woorthy of death: thus shalt thou free thee from the wrath of the Gods, & after this corporall punishment of thine, doubtlesse thy spirit shall forthwith be transported to the heauens. Well, sayd the Hoyle, the last and extreme remedie shall be this: If there be no hope of remedie, let it be as it will bee: for my bodie well I wote suffereth already too much. Now get thee home, and hide thy selfe, and let it light on me, as the world, Fortune, and the Gods will assigne. The Queene departed from him very sicke, and soze troubled in his mind, and his paine so helde him, that the same night he ended his sorrowfull dayes. Whose death a Wolfe that dwelled hard by him greatly lamented, and was a witnesse after ward, that confirmed all y wicked sad: who heard in ead the same night how the Queene reproued the Hoyle his brother. The Lion sent to the Libbard, and commaunded his officers they should

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vnderstand particularly the Moyles case, and to dispatch him roundly.

AL the beasts got them into the Parliament house, & euery one tooke his place according to his degree, and sat them downe: and the house being set, there was brought before them in chaines this solemne traytour the Moyle. And whē he was come before the presence of such a sight of Asses and fooles, the Libbard standeth vp, and speaketh, Right honorable, it is yet fresh in memorie, that the King killed the poore innocent *Charino*, so that from that time hitherto, his Maiestie hath not bene quieted in his mind, that he put him to death by the false accusation and enuie of my Lord the Moyle. His Maiestie therefore hath liked to call vs to Parliament, that euery one of vs should witnesse the troth, if wee knowe or haue heard any thing of his doings: in what maner he did it, what Arte he vsed, with whom he practised, and by whom he was assisted in this great treason, to bring his wicked minde to purpose. Euery one of vs is bound, that knoweth ought, to vtter it, for the preseruatiō of the Realme, and his Maiesties most royall person. And then by iustice it is meete such traytors should be punished, & the good rewarded: by meanes whereof the good may liue vnder his Maiesties reigne and gouernement with safetie, and the ill bee rooted out and cut off from the common weale. Euery one looked other in the face, and held their peace. The vnhappy Moyle, perceyuing that euery body was ashamed to take vpon them to tell so ill a tale, cut off Fortune by the waste euen at that pinch, and stepped to the matter himselfe, rising vp vpon his feet (being set before) & boldly said these words:

O Noble and vertuous Lords, what is the cause you are all thus silent? O my Lords, how glad would I be (if I were in fault) of this your silence. But because I know mine innocencie, & my selfe cleere in y^e I am
accused

accused of, it shall not grieue me, let euery man say hardily that he kni weth: But yet with condition, that he haue the glasse of Merittie befoze his eyes, and that he answere indly to that he is asked, & so shall he (whatsoeuer he be) satisfie God, and the woꝛld, and I shall remayne free and contented. It is true, that euery body should be circumspect to speake onely that they know, and not to suffer themselves to be carried away eyther with fauour, enuie, or malice. For then like ynough, that losse and shame wuld come to him, that came to a Physicion which had the Illicke, or if I lie not, was wel soone in Physicke. In a certaine part of India Pastinaca, there was a Physicion in diebusillis, the which cured all, all the beaſts he visited: and sure it was a marueylous thing, there neuer died any vnder his hands that he had cure of. This man being dead, was reckoned for a Saint. Another Physicion called master Marreall (in our tongue) began to cast wafers, setting euery Crinall by him selfe, and bought him bookes to resemble the other as neere as he could: & when he hat met with any receite, ch he kept it full dearely. Afterwards he had a toy in his head, that he tooke him selfe for the selfe same Physicion that was befoze him, both for learning and practise, so that he boasted hee had done great cures, who could scant know he was him selfe alieue, he was pooze, and yet he layd on load as he had bene (yca marry had he) the cunningest man in a Realme. It happened so, that the daughter of the King of that Citie (where this Physicion dwelled) fell sicke, and her disease was this: That being with child, her nose gushed out with bloud very oft. The King that loved his daughter dearely, and gladly would haue had remedie for her and could not, was very pensur and heauie, and sighed soze for that woꝛthy Physicion that was now dead, the losse of whom went to his heart, sith none died vnder him y he had in cure. This new-come Physicion knowing the Kings case, went to his Maiestie, & told him that hee

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should not sorrow for the losse of the other Physician, for he offered himselfe to satisfie him as much in his service, as that other excellent and famous man his predecessor: and that he doubted not but he would find out a present and soueraigne remedy for his Graces daughter. The King reioiced at those words, beleeuing them as true as he had spoken them: so he prayed him to minister to her, and to apply such present remedies, as might with speed cease her disease, and restore her to her health. Now to thew himselfe a rare & learned man, he came to his bookes, and tossed and tumbled them pittifully, turning their leaues upside downe, beleeuing they were the bookes of the other famous man, and that those would able him in his ministration, as they did the other. Then he made his man bring him those Electuaries, Compounds, & Conceytes that the other Physician had left behind him, and hee began to mingle them, and worke them together. But like an vnfortunateman in all his doings, there came to his hands a pot of Arsenicke, and because he thought he had kept and preserved it with great care and diligence, he toke it for a precious oymment, so that he tooke of that the greatest quantitie, and mingled it with the others. This Arsenicke (which he supposed as good as Ginger) prepared in potion, he carried it to the princeesse which should haue drunke it, saying, that straight it would stop the bloud, and restore her to health. The King seeing he had thus quickly dispatched his medicine, thought him one of the rarest indgements and singularst Physician in the worlde. The unhappie Lady had scant drunke off a part of this potion, but she felt her heart labour and take on vnmmercifully: so leauing the rest behinde vndrunke, making pittifull mone, and screeking out for payne, she wofully in short time left her life. The King seeing his daughter dead, was become so heauiest man aliue, as euery man may coniecture: and apprehending this hagglerly Physician, made him drinke by the rest: so that hee
straight

Kraight fell downe in the place and died. And it happened
to him, as to the poore olde man, that brake all the earthen
Pots or Pipkins he found with his Cudgell. So that one
day he met with a hare-brained young fellow, of his owne
humour and condition, and seeing the Pipkin in his hand,
he lift up his Cudgell and brake it in paces, so that all that
was in it ranne out.



Therefore, my Lords, take no fantasie in your heads that
is not honest, so, so, it will come of it: and take not upon
you any thing that you are not well informed of, lest yours
be the shame and losse. Let euery man remember his soule,

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and let him not say that he knoweth not: but so affirme that he hath seene, I am very well contented with that. Sure it were ill done (my Lords) for any man to speake that hee knoweth not certainly & assuredly, & the wrath of y^e Gods, with such like ill lucke as mine, would be potozed vpon them and their life: and this none but I knoweth it better. The master Cooke of the Kings Kitchin (as fat as a Hogge) hearing this bzaury of his to enforze his credite, tooke heart vpon him, and emboldned himselfe, notwithstanding his nobility, and began to speake in p^resence of them all, and thus hee sayd:

Right Reuerend and Honourable audience, ye are very well met in this place. Our olde auncient fathers, that wrote many bookes of Physiognomie, (of the which I thanke the king I haue greased a good number, because I studied oftentimes in the Kitchin.) do tell vs many things, and gaue vs diuers tokens to know beasts and men, whereby we knowing them to be good or bad, they should accordingly bee rewarded or punished; *Id est*, I meane so, to practise with the good, and to flie the companie of the euill. So it is, yea marrie is it, in faith I am sure of it I. Now for that I haue studied, and according to my skill, (I tell ye my Lords, I can not dissemble) I find our solemne Moyle here to haue many ill parts in this matter, which shew him in all and for all to be enuious, false, and a traytor: leauing out that he is very cruell, and wickedly bent besides. And ye marke him, hee neuer looketh hie with his left eye then his right, and his nostrils he turneth stil to the right side, with his eyebrowses very thicke and long of hayres, and continually he looketh on the ground, which are manitest tokens he is a traytor: and all these signes (looke ye on him that list) ye shall see him haue them rightly I warrant you. The Moyle seeing the Swine groyne with so ill a grace, although hee was euen almost grauelled and out of countenance,

countenance, yet he turned to him and replied:

MY Lords, if it were true, that this malicious Swine and greasse varlet here before you all both tell you, that the heauens should place signes in vs as a necessarie cause of wickednesse: then straight afoone as we saw any beasts brought forth with those peruerse lines and marks, either they were forth with to be punished, or put to death, that they should not worke such wicked treasons and effects: and few besides that should be borne, that the most part of them at the least were not marked with these signes, that he and his gospell bookes doe imagine. I know not if his doctrine shall be of such authoritie receyued amongst you, that it shall condemne my goodnesse and pure workes. Sure this worshipfull beast is deceyued, and dooth as they that see an old woman present a young woman with any thing, or deliuereth her some letter with any pittifull shewes: straight without touch of best, not knowing any further, they take her for a Bawde. My worshipfull Hogge should know things better, before he be thus bold and saucie to speake in this presence. But none is so bold as blind Bay, and I see. Thou wanneest to point at me, but thy selfe it is that is pointed at, and thou marke it well. Thou supposess to detect me, & to open my defects, and doest not looke vpon thy selfe what thine owne doe shew thee. But harken to this tale, and then tell me how thou likest it.

Our forefathers and elders sacked a great Citty, had the spoyle of all that was in it, & put all to the sword saue olde men and women, and little children of all sorts. In time these little ones grew, and because they left them nothing, men and women went naked, hiding onely their secrets and priuities with some thing. One day there came to the towne an olde countrey Clowne to sell

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wood, and he brought with him his two daughters, where-
of the one went plainely to worke without any ceremonie,
shewing such marke as God had sent her, and the other come-
ly couered it with leaues as well besamed her. The people
began to say to the vnmoosled Mayd, Oh shame of y^e worlde,
hie for shame, hide, hide, hide. The olde Cloone, because hee
would not haue that Maygame behind him, turning him, re-
uiled euery body that spake, and was as mad as a March
Hare; and leauing himselfe bare, gaue her his furniture to
hide her shame. When they were all on the iacke of him, and
reuiled him too bad. His first daughter that was couered, see-
ing her father bare, sayd vnto him, Lo, saith she, you haue
made a good hand now: had not you bene better haue holden
your peace, and to haue kept your owne priuities close as
they were at the first? This tale I haue told for thee, master
Cooke of the Kings Kitchin. Thou doest not remember the
vile and infinite naughtie signes that thou hast, and the great
defects and deformaties placed in thy body. Thou, thou art
vile, slow, and rauening. Thou art soule, stinking, filthie,
lothsome, and a wretched thing: borne of a Sow, and
gotten of a Boar, and not of a Mare and an Ass as I am.
Thou, a vile deuourer of all things, and a solemn supper of
broth and swill. Thou, a little neck, a vile visage, with thy
knowte forward, a narrow forehead, wide nostrils, and short
noled, so that the office thou hast is ill bestowed on thee. For
thou hast no part in thee that is profitable, good, honorable,
meete, nor sightly for any body, but when thou art before
them in the dish.

THe Hogge seeing himselfe thus well paid home in words
again, was glad to hold his peace: and after that ne-
uer a one durst once speake a word any more. Thus for that
time there was nothing else determined, but that the Moyle
was caried againe to prison by a Beare, who safely kept him,
and

and looked to him. And now being the second time againe clapped into prison, there came to the Court a great friend of the Affe his brothers, who finding him dead, came to aduertise the Moyle his brother being in prison, and was verie sorie for the death of the Affe, which the Moyle had not heard of all this while till now: and the Moyle tooke it so inwardly, that it pierced his heart, and needs die he would. So turning him to his friend, which was a Foxe well stricken in yeeres, hee said to him, Brother, I am determined to die, and will make thee mine heyre. And making him get penne, inke, and paper, he made his will, and bade him write, and bequeathed him all he had, which was a rich furniture: A double Coller with three Basenets. A Moosell net-wise for his mouth, with a bitte to the same. A collar of leather-hungry to hang ouer his necke with bells: a broad Pattrell with diuers coloured fringes made of Girth-web and Canuas, a Basse, a great Crouper of wood, a Sowser, a Charger, and mayling cordes. A broade long Want, a tying Collar, a paire of Pastornes, and a Trannell: with other ciuill furnitures pertinent to his estate. And then he confessed all, and told him his wicked praetises and treason, and that he onely (yea marrie was he) was the cause of all this sturre. The Foxe thanked him hartily, and offered to helpe him with the king, and to trauell for him the best he could, because he was his chiefe Secretarie in Court and out of Court: and so departed from him. And hee was no sooner out of his sight, but because he was in deed made heire of that he had, he went to the Lyonesse and Lybbard, and there confirmed the testament hereditarie of the Moyle. And to further his desire, (who desired to die) he reuealed it, & accused the Moyle. So the traytor by another traytor was betrayed.

In the morning betimes all the beaſts met in the Parliamēt houſe, the Lawyers, Judges, Sergeants, Counſellers and Attourneyes, and all the Kings officers together:

B b

and

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and there appeared also the Lyonelle, and Libbard. The inditement drawne, the witnesses sworne and deposed, they caused the Woyle to be brought Coram testibus, and the Judges, and the Clerke of the peace to read his inditement to his face. Now thinke whether his eares did glow, and his cheekes blush, when he heard the Fore, the Wolfe, and Libbard sworne as witnesses against him. He stamped, he snuffed, he cryed in his Woilish voyce, he sung, he perked, and toke on like a furie of hell. And when he was wearied with these stormes and passions, downe he layd him, and rored out amaine. O, I am killed, I am killed. I denie it. It is nothing true that is spoken: and therefore I warrant him, it will come to that villaine the Fore (who to haue my goods, hath thus falsely accused me: accursed was I when I made him mine heyre) which happened to him that brought by three Hopingeys or Parrats.

In the middest of Tartarie there was a great honest rich man, that had the most true, faithfull, honest, louing, discrete, and gentle wife in all that realm: So that her doings were wonderfull, and she alone was ynough to giue light to halfe the world. This same Gentleman (husband to this wife) had a straunger to his man, proper of person and comely to behold. And this handsome seruing man became marueylously in loue with his faire yong Mistresse, so that night and day he could thinke of nothing else, but which way to pursue his loue. And when he had many times (by tarrying at home) assayed the riuer to passe ouer, there was no policy could serue his turne to obtaine fauour, but to bee entertained as a seruant still. It fortunied him, that one day being a hunting, hee found a Parrats nest, and in the nest three yong Parrats: So taking them by he caried them home, and familiarly brought them by, and taught them to speak some things in his language (the Indian tongue) which, in that Countrey

Countrey where he dwelled, no bodie vnderstood. One of
 them could pierly say, Our Mistresse maketh her husband a
 Cuckold. The other: What a shame is that! The third
 said, It is true, it is true, he is naught. These toyes had the
 seruant deuised to be reuenged of her, for that hee could not
 obtaine his purpose, and because she would not consent to
 his wickednesse. Thus all the day these blessed Parrattes
 tampered on these verses onely, and sang them still as they
 were taught. And for that the tongue was strange, there was
 neuer any of the Countrey could vnderstand it. There
 came one day to the house of this honest man, two Mar-
 chants, kinsfolkes to his wife, which because they had traf-
 ficked India very well, they had the tongue perfectly. And
 being at y^e table, they talked of many things, and they fell at
 length into talke of Parrats. So that y^e good man of y^e house
 caused his w^{ife} to bring his thre Parrats to him, only to shew
 them vnto his kinsmen. The little Parrats being made of,
 began to sing their verses, & to repeate it still apace. Now
 think ye what thoughts these Marchants had, hearing them
 speake so vile & slanderous words. And thus looking one at
 another, turning them to y^e Gentleman, they demaunded of
 him: Sir, know ye what these barlotrie Wordes doe speake?
 No not I, God knoweth, sayd the Gentleman that ought
 them: but me thinketh it is a pastime to heare them. Well,
 let it not mislike you to vnderstand what they say: for it be-
 cometh you to know it by any meanes. And so they told him
 all the Royle of the Parrats. The Gentleman was all a-
 mazed and troubled in his minde to heare this exposition.
 And then he asked them againe: But doe they sing nothing
 els at any but this, & all in one song? Yes sure, since we came,
 no other tune nor song had they but this. With that, very
 angry and wood as could be, he flew on his wife, and would
 have killed her. But he was stayde by the Marchants: and
 his wife wisely committing her selfe vnto him, he fought him
 diligently

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diligently to inquire out the matter, and not to do her the wrong to beleue those foolish Birdes. So hee was forced to quiet himselfe. First, hee sought to knowe and if the Parrattes could say any other thing or no: and he could not find they could. Then the fault was laid vpon the seruant that had taught them. And calling for his man, hee came straight with a Sparrow-hawke on his fist: who was no sooner come befoze his Mistresse, but she said vnto him, **O** wicked seruant thou, what hast thou taught these birdes to say: Nothing, answered he. They speake like beasts of vnderstanding, what they see and know. Why then, saith the husband, and is it so as they speake? **Y**ea sir, said the naughty seruant. With that the Sparrow-hawke on his fist began brokenly to speake, **B**eleue them not master, for they lie in their throates euerie one of them. These words were no sooner spoken, but the Marchants (kinsfolkes to his wife) rose vp and pulled out both the seruants eyes: and then too late hee restored to his Mistresse her good name againe, which fell out to his vtter vndoing.

Behold therefore, said the Poyle, see what hate reigneth in mens breasts. **O** sacred Prince, be not offended with yone good subiectes for sinister information giuen you. Neither determine any thing that is to the hurt and shame of your neighbour, through the accusations of the enemies of vertue. The Court doth willingly giue eare one to destroy another, if the iustice of the Prince step not in between. And euerie man that can preferre and exalt himselfe, (at least as long as hee hath meanes to do it) careth not for the losse, hurt, or shame, of friend, kinsman or brother. For such is the privilege of auarice and ambition. **E**uerie one that heard the Poyle (knowing his wickednesse) could not abide any longer to heare him: and seeing his vnrepned arrogancie, the Lybbard stepped forth, and gaue euidence befoze the Councell of that he had heard and knowne. **T**he

Wolfe

Wolfe followed also with true and euident tokens, and the
 Fore with his owne subscribed will confirmed his great (reas-
 son. The King gaue sentence, his skinn should be turned ou-
 ver his eares, his carkas left for the Hauens, and his bones
 should be burned for sacrifice, done in memory of the Bull,
 and in testimonte of his innocencie: and lo, this was a wo-
 thy punishment for so vile a carkas, that had wrought such
 mischiefe.

Wile must all therefore indeuour, great and small, high
 and low, to worke well, and to liue with purity of mind and
 an vpight conscience. For if heauens, after long abstinence
 and deferring of punishmēt, do by determind iustice raine
 vpon vs a double plague and correction, to those that iustly
 deserue it. But the iust and vertuous sort they recompence
 also, with infinite benefits of life, estate, commoditie, hono-
 r, and estimation.

FINIS.

¶ Here endeth the Treatise of the Morall Philosophie of
Sendebat: In which is layd open many infinite exam-
 ples for the health and life of reasonable men,
 shadowed vnder tales and simili-
 tudes of brute beasts with-
 out reason.

Farewell.

